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MARSH'S NEW MANUAL

OF

REFORMED

PHONETIC SHORT-HAND

BEING A

COMPLETE PROGRESSIVE GUIDE TO THE BEST SYSTEM

OF

Phonography and Verbatim Reporting

BY

ANDREW J. MARSH

REVISED BY

CLARENCE S. MERRILL

Third Edition

SAN FRANCISCO
THE BANCROFT COMPANY
1890

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE

Mr. Marsh's first work on shorthand, given to the public a number of years ago, is conceded by all phonographers acquainted with it to be the best ever published, and three-fourths, at least, of all the profession on the Pacific Coast use his system.

When first issued its sale was limited, and when the edition was exhausted, prices of $10 to $20 each were freely offered for second-hand copies.

Upon the occasion of the fire which destroyed our publishing house in 1886 the SECOND edition of Marsh's Manual was consumed. The demand, however, for the publication is so great that The Bancroft Company have decided to issue a THIRD edition, and they now offer to the public a much finer and more accurate Manual than either of its predecessors.

A complete copy of the edition of 1883 has been made by Mr. Clarence S. Merrill, an expert stenographer and Caligraph Typewriter operator, and his work has been carefully examined by Mr. Charles F. Whitton, official reporter of the Superior Court of Oakland, a writer of "pure Marsh" and the same gentleman who completed the edition of 1883 after Mr. Marsh's death.

Use of the progressive system of exercises has greatly added to the labor and expense of the work, but must be invaluable to the learner.

In order to produce this edition new plates had to be made, and in answer to a very general demand, and to improve its legibility and usefulness we have increased its size. A description of the methods employed may be interesting.

On account of the "progressive system" employed by Mr. Marsh, it was possible to set up only a portion of the work in type, and Mr. Merrill made the plates of the book on the Caligraph Typewriter, leaving blank spaces into which he inserted the shorthand characters with pen and ink. These pages were then photographed and reduced in size to two-thirds of their original dimensions, from which electrotypes were made and the book printed.

THE BANCROFT COMPANY

January 1, 1890.

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A L P H A B E T O F S O U N D S .

C O N S O N A N T S .

PHONOGRAPH		SOUND	PHONOGRAPH		SOUND
ABRUPTS.	P	AS IN PIE	LIQUIDS.	L	AS IN ALL, LIE .
	B	..... BY		R	..... OR, RYE.
	T	..... TIE.			
	D	..... DIE.			
	CH.	..... CHEW.	NASALS.	M	..... MY.
	J	..... JOY.		N	..... NIGH.
	K	..... KEY.		NG	..... LONG.
	G	..... GAY.			
CONTINUANTS.	F	..... FIE.	COALESCENTS.	W	..... WAY
	V	..... VIE		Y	..... YEA.
	TH	..... THIGH.			
	TH	..... THY.	ASPIRATE.	H	..... HIGH.
	S	..... SIGH.			
	Z	..... ZEAL .			
	SH	..... ASH, SHY	COMPOUNDS	MP,MB	...LAMP, EMBER.
	ZH	..... AZURE.		RM	..... ARM

V O W E L S .

	LONG VOWELS.		SHORT VOWELS.		DIPHTHONGS.	
1st. PLACE	•	E AS IN ME.	•	I AS IN IT.	ı	I AS IN TIE
2nd. PLACE.	◡	A ..... MAY.	◡	E ..... MET.	ı	OI ..... BOY.
3rd. PLACE.	•	AH ..... MA.	•	A ..... AT.	ı	OW ..... NOW.
1st. PLACE.	–	AW ..... LAW.	–	O ..... ON.		
2nd. PLACE.	–	O ..... NO.	–	U ..... UP.		
3rd. PLACE.	–	OO ..... MOON.	–	OO ..... FOOT.	∩	U .....SUE, USE.

P H O N E T I C S H O R T - H A N D.

SECTION I. The sounds of the English language are divided into two general classes —consonants and vowels— and are represented in phonography as shown in the table opposite.

----ǂǂǂ----

C O N S O N A N T S.

SEC. 2. The consonant sounds are represented by straight and curved lines, or stems, which must be written of uniform length —about one-sixth of an inch— as in the table of consonants.

In reading words written in phonography the stems are not called by any names, but simply by the sounds they represent, for in phonography there are no letters, nor spelling, in the ordinary sense of those terms, but each word is written exactly as it is pronounced. For convenience, however, in speaking of the consonant stems, they are called, following their order in the table of consonants, by the following names : pee, bee, tee, dee, chay, jay, kay, gay, ef, vee, ith, thee, ess, zee, ish, shee, el or lee, er or ree, em, en, ing, way, yay, hay, rem, emp or emb.

• The vowels have no other names than the sounds they represent.

As far as practicable --that is in the column of 'abrupts' and 'continuants'-- whispered sounds are represented by light stems and their corresponding heavy, or spoken sounds, by heavy stems.

A heavy curved stem should be thickened only in the middle, tapering toward either end.

Each curved stem should be one-fourth part of the circumference of a circle.

SEC. 3. When is the only stem in a word it is written downward. When or is the only stem in a word it is written upward. These stems, when joined with others, are written either upward or downward, according to convenience, as will be explained hereafter. The stems and are called respectively, when written downward, ish, el and er, and when written upward, shee, lee and ree .

The stems and are always written downward and at an angle of about sixty degrees. The stems and must be written, whether upward or downward, at an angle of about thirty degrees. All the other inclined stems are invariably written downward, and at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The six horizontal stems are written from the left hand toward the right, and the six perpendicular stems are written downward.

----:::----

VOWELS.

SEC. 4. The vowel sounds are represented by light and heavy dots and dashes --as shown in the table of vowels-- written at the sides of the consonant stems. A first place vowel is written opposite the beginning of a stem, a second place vowel opposite the middle, and a third place vowel opposite the end : as tea, say, pa, fee, they, bay, way, do, lay, toe, so.

SEC. 5. If a vowel is to be read before any perpendicular or inclined stem, it is placed at the left side of the stem ; if after, at the right side : as ape, pay, age, day, away. If a vowel is to be read before a horizontal stem, it is placed above it ; if after, below it : as ache, gay, aim, may, any, echo, Amoy, ago,

nay, imp, egg.

SEC. 6. A dash long or short vowel is written at a right angle to that part of the stem opposite which it is placed : as odd, thaw, ooze, obey, saw, gnaw, roe. The diphthongs, I, oi, and ow, are written parallel with the stems : as by, joy, out, toy, now, cow, my, thy, vow. But the tripthong " " always retains its upright position relative to the line of writing : as pew, due, rue, ague, few, new, mew, view.

SEC. 7. There are three positions for phonographic words, in respect to the line of writing. If the accented vowel of a word be a first place vowel, the word must be written in the first position ; if it be a second place vowel, in the second position ; if it be a third place vowel, in the third position. For the first position, the word is written so that the lowest part of the first perpendicular or inclined stem shall stand a little above the line; for the second position, so as to stand on the line ; for the third position, so as to extend a little below the line : as be ebb, add, off, foe, sue, ill, alloy, or, army, each.

If a word contains none but horizontal stems, it is written considerably above the line for the first position, resting on the line for the second position, and written a little below the line for the third position : as key, ago, cue, imp, oak, any, coo.

A curved horizontal stem should have its points or bulge, resting on the line for the second position, and coming up to the line for the third position : as am, own, Amoy,

Amboy, annoy, anew.

SEC. 8. When two vowels occur together, no consonant intervening, a small caret, or arrow point may be written in the place of the first vowel, pointing toward the left if the first vowel is a dot, toward the right if it is a dash, upward if it is a light diphthong, and downward if it is the tripthong ∩ U. The first vowel being thus indicated, the second will be suggested by the sense : as area, Ohio, thawey, dewey, showy, Isaiah.

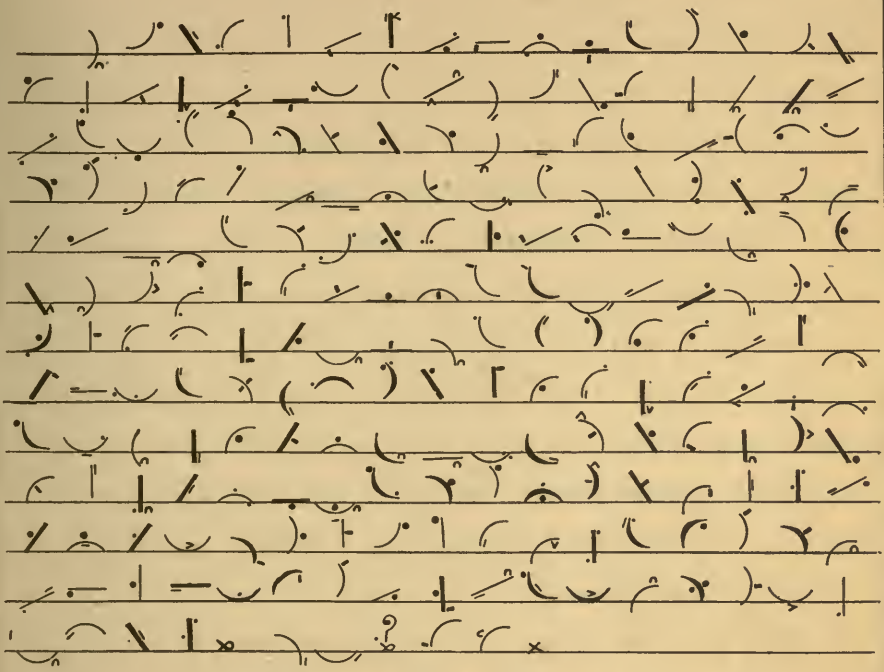
If it should be desirable, however, in some special case to represent both vowels exactly, both may be written, the one to be read next to the stem being placed nearer to it than the other : as or iota, or Leah, or Iago, or boa, or Isaiah.

SEC. 9. A word consisting of only one vowel may be represented by placing the vowel in its proper position as to the line of writing : as ah! I, awe, owe, eh!

SEC. 10. In reporting it is not usual to punctuate, except to indicate the pauses by leaving blank spaces --half an inch or more for a period, and proportionately less for a colon, semicolon or comma-- but, occasionally it is necessary to write punctuation marks, and then the ordinary marks are used, with the following exceptions :

For a period write on the line a cross, like a small sign of multiplication, (×) or it may be made without lifting the pen (⨯) For interrogation, or exclamation, write the usual strokes, but with the phonographic period beneath instead of a dot : as For a dash write a double line, thus : — A hyphen is written thus: (= or) a caret, or omission mark thus : X

EXERCISE I.



JOINING OF STEMS.

SEC. II. ___ the consonant sounds ___ a word ___ usually written without lifting the pen. ___ there ___ two ___ more stems ___ a word, the second begins where the first ends, and ___ on, until ___ the stems ___ written. The vowels ___ afterwards inserted. As ___ below, ___ escape, ___ both, ___ embassy, ___ zany, ___ arcana, ___ byway ___ rosy

SEC. I2. ___ a word ___ more than one stem, the first perpendicular ___ inclined stem must stand ___ that position as to the line ___ writing which is indicated, ___ Sec. 7.) ___ the accented vowel ___ the word. As ___ veto, ___ motto, ___ endow, ___ fatigue, ___ China, ___ ensue, ___ faith. ___ a word contain only horizontal stems, ___ are ___ written ___ the position indicated ___ the accented vowel. As ___

meek, name, embalm, agony, guinea, canoe, oakum, enigma, camp.

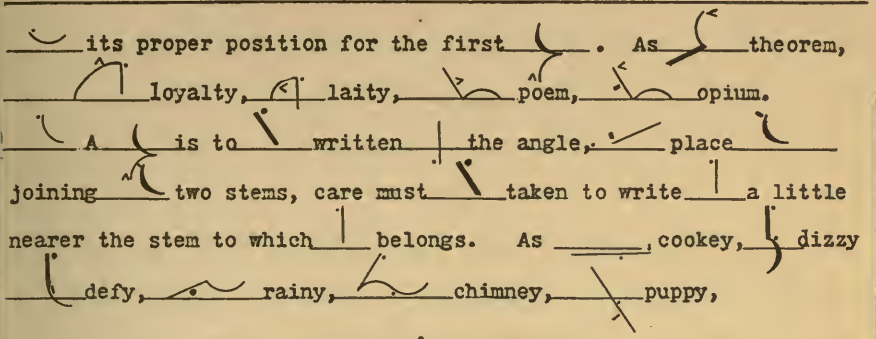
SEC. 13. When a heavy stem is followed a light stem, a light stem a heavy stem, joining other without an angle, the heavy stem should gradually taper into the light stem. As mob, gawkey, tidy, deity pang, armory, duty, keg.

SEC. 14. has already been stated, (Sec.3.) that , , and may written either upward downward when joined with other stems. When one these consonants is either the first the last stem a word two more stems, as a general rule should written downward preceded a , and upward followed a . As fishy, veer, valley, fish, argue, chateau, remedy, farm, rogue.

This rule is not observed, however, cases where would occasion an awkward difficult joining. as shame, marshy, Elliott, arch, armada, assayer, earth, only, alp, , shook.

SEC. 15. When a vowel is to be read between two stems, it is a first place , a second place long heavy is written to the first stem : it is a third place a second place short light , is written to the second stem. As beak, book, bake, tall, tale, mule, dime, dumb, dam, toil

When two vowels occur between two stems, the second always indicated writing the point, (Sec.8.)


its proper position for the first . As theorem,
loyalty, laity, poem, opium.
A is to written the angle, place
joining two stems, care must taken to write a little
nearer the stem to which belongs. As , cookey, dizzy
defy, rainy, chimney, puppy,

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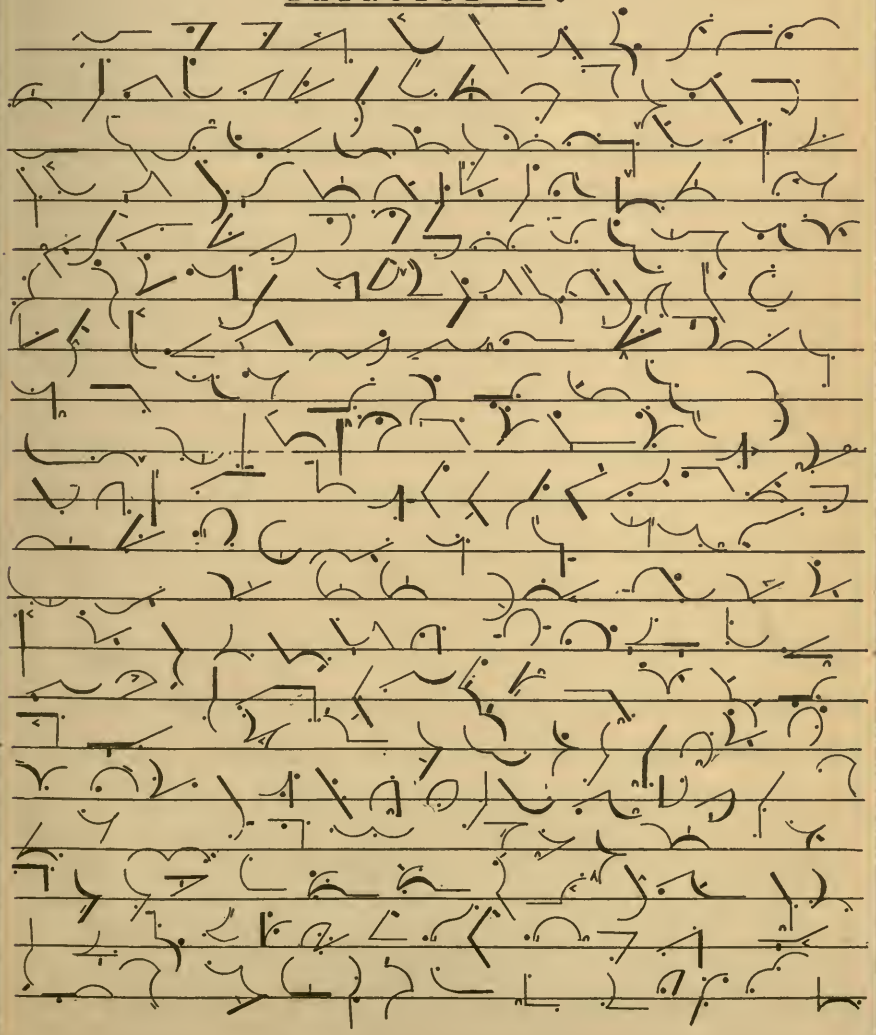
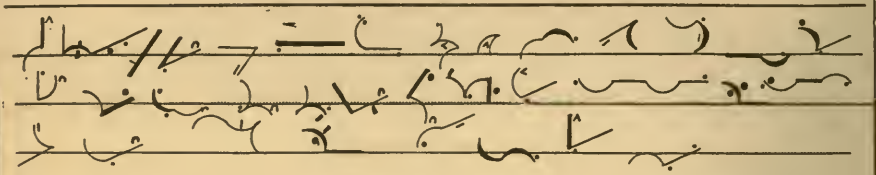
EXERCISE II.





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THE IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

SEC. 16. As the sounds the coalescents and never occur except before vowels is very often found expedient to represent their sounds combination with the vowels which them giving such vowels a peculiar

The signs used for representing combination with the twelve simple vowels obtained dividing a small circle perpendicularly, thus: The left half the circle represents the vowels preceded the sound and the right half represents the vowels preceded the sound the signs for the long vowels made heavy, and for the short vowels light.

The signs used for representing combination with the twelve simple vowels obtained dividing a small circle horizontally, thus: The lower half the circle represents the vowels preceded the sound and the upper half the vowels preceded the sound the signs for the long vowels made heavy, and for the short vowels light, as the table.

	WAY SERIES.		YAY SERIES.	
	LONG	SHORT	LONG	SHORT
1st. PLACE.	WE IN WE	WI IN WIT.	YE IN YE	YI IN ----
2nd. PLACE.	WA IN WAY	WE IN WET	YA IN YEA	YE IN YET.
3rd. PLACE.	WAH IN WAFT	WA IN WAG	YAH IN YARN	YA IN YAM.
1st. PLACE.	WAU IN WALL	WO IN WOT	YAW IN YAWN	YO IN YON
2nd. PLACE.	WO IN WOE	WU IN WON	YO IN YOKE	YU IN YOUNG
3rd. PLACE.	WOO IN WOO	WOO IN WOOD	YOO IN ----	YOO IN SUE

SEC. 17. The improper diphthongs the series point either toward the right the left the and those the series point either toward the the bottom the without regard to the direction the stems to which are written. As with, folio, assuage, young, Amelia, was always, thwack, alienate well, wish, use, unwell, Julia.

SEC. 18. When is the first sound a word is very commonly represented prefixing the half circle to the stem which follows such a manner as to an angle the joining. The is then written to the stem the usual way. As weep, widow, Wicklow, web, watch, wittily, Washoe, winnow, wing, wage, witty, wipe, wag, wife, woke, awoke, awake, witchery.

When is the first sound a word may like manner represented the half circle attached an angle to the stem As yoke, yellow, Eureka, Yale, Yuma, Yuba, yawl.

THE ASPIRATE.

SEC. 19. As the sound the aspirate occurs before a diphthong, is very often represented a light written the side the diphthong which follows As health, hang, heavy, unhandy hitch, heath, home, house, happy, half.

Occurring before a the aspirate is placed on that side the which is nearer the beginning the stem.

Occurring before a diphthong is placed on

that side the diphthong which is furthest from the stem. As hung, humbug, haughty, healthy, hitch, huge, Hannah.

SEC. 20. When the aspirate occurs before the sound sounds be represented the circle joined to the following stem. As whim, wheezy, whip, whiggery, Whitney, whiffle, white, whelm, whack, wherry, whang.

that situation, however, is usually as to omit the aspirate altogether, the sense supplying As My wheat was damp. Go whip Jim.

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THE CIRCLE FOR ESS OR ZEE.

SEC. 21. The sound is frequently represented a small circle called the circle, attached to a preceding stem. The circle is joined to a straight stem a motion contrary to that the hands a clock, and to a curved stem the direction the curve, as follows:

s-p-s.	s-k-s.	s-s-s.	s-m-s.	s-mp-s- s-mb-s.
s-b-s.	s-g-s.	s-z-s.	s-n-s.	s-rm-s.
s-t-s.	s-f-s.	s-sh-s.	s-ng-s.	
s-d-s.	s-v-s.	s-zh-s.	s-w-s.	
s-ch-s.	s-th-s.	s-l-s.	s-y-s.	
s-j-s.	s-th-s.	s-r-s.	s-h-s.	

SEC. 22. The circle is independently the stem. That is, a circle the beginning a stem is first, then

the stem whatever vowels belong to , and lastly the circle the end the stem, there one. A is not written to a circle. stay, pass, such, this, south, sales, solace, suffice, wax, impose, Sambo, Soho.

When the circle is used to represent may thickened a little on one to distinguish from raise, race, sins, since, spies, spice, laws, loss, knees, niece. connected writing is hardly ever necessary to this distinction.

SEC. 23. When is the first consonant a word, is represented the stem When is the first consonant a word, and preceded a , and when is the last consonant a word and followed a the stem must used. Sarah, Ezra, sane, zany, escape, scope, suppose, spicy, rose, rosy, sign, assignee, Isaac.

When a word contains repeated, and no other consonant, one stem must used, and that the one to which the the word can written. says, assess uses, size, seizes, saucy, seas, cease, sighs, sack, ask.

In the other cases than those specified this section, the sound should represented the circle.

SEC. 24. When a circle occurs between two stems, the stems form an angle their place joining, the circle is turned on the outer side that angle: and the stems not form an angle their place joining, the circle is turned on that of the stem which would occupy there

were no stem it. upside, dusky, unseen,

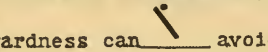
chasm, atheism, deceit, hasp, basin,

loser, Missouri, honesty.

rule is disregarded, however, when departing from

the awkwardness can avoided turning a circle on the

of a curved stem. lusty, resume, misty,

viceroy, causeway, ---- 

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THE DOUBLE CIRCLE.

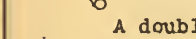
SEC. 25. A circle made twice the usual is attached

the way as the circle, to a preceding or stem, to

represent the sound repeated. pieces, losses,

disposes, masses, roses.

A double circle be made on one to that

represents the sound  repeated, whenever is thought

necessary to make such a distinction. races, raises,

abuses, abuses, chases, chooses.

SEC. 26. A occurring between the two sounds represented

the double circle be written the circle, and as

near as be the upper, middle lower part it,

according to place. exercise, excess, season,

Susquehannah, census, decisive, Sicily.

SEC. 27. When the sound two beginning a word

immediately followed a the form is usually preferred to the double circle. society, Suisun, Cicero.

SEC. 28. Another may added to a final double

circle turning a circle on the of the stem.

possesses, exercises, successes, dispossesses

SEC. 29. The double circle occurring between stems is turned the manner as the circle. in a liable to the circular form. ancestry resist, nicely, necessity, exercised, vassal, Mississippi.

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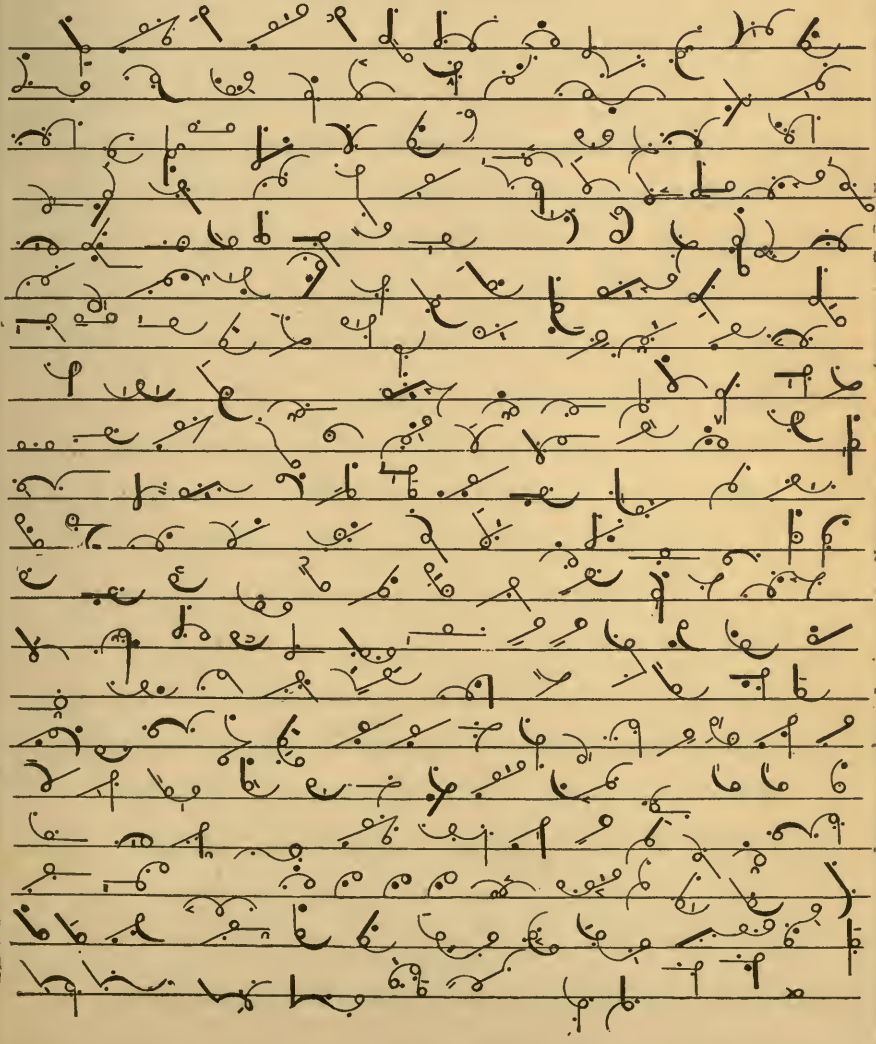
EXERCISE III.



THE LOOPS.

SEC. 30. extending the circle into a of than the length the stem to which is attached is made to represent the sounds of and , no sound occurring between them. lease, leased sop, stop, same, stem, stillest, stoutest, feast.

The same loop represents the sounds and occurring together, and that , great precision is desired, the may made a little cost, caused, erased, razed, impost, imposed.

SEC. 31. The syllable ster be represented the manner, further lengthening the , as to extend the length the more past, pastor fast, faster, Webster, songster, imposter, register, master, roadster.

This is not used the beginning a word.

SEC. 32. An may added to a the end a word turning a circle on the the tasts, costs, fosters, imposters, imposts, molests, hastes, wastes.

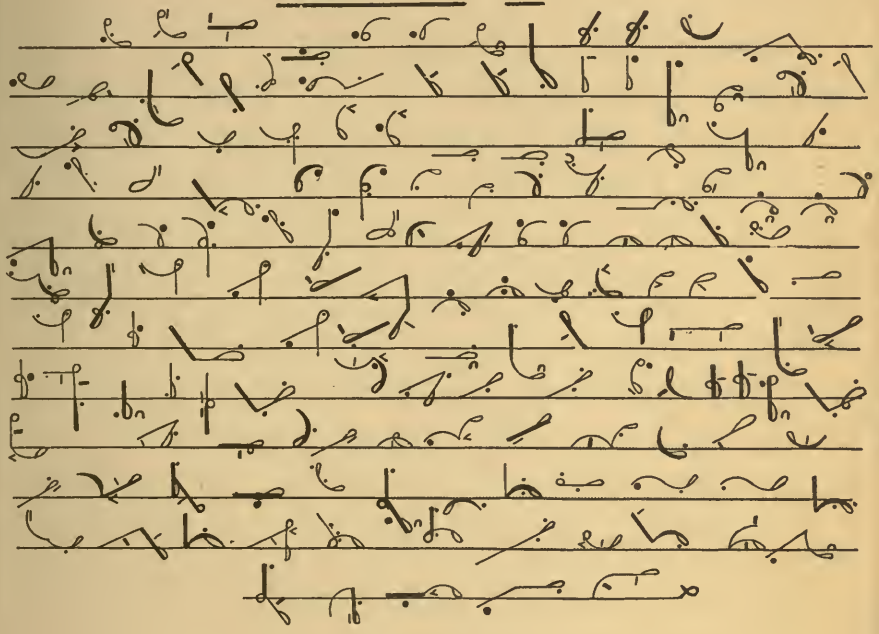
SEC. 33. The never 'vocalized' --that is, not written to them-- hence cannot used the beginning a word preceded a , nor the end a word followed a Stacy, Estee, must musty, vast, vista, dust, dusty, lust lusty, mist, misty.

They written between a instances where

the can conveniently joined. destiny, moustache, disturb.

--------:o:--------

EXERCISE IV.



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HALF-LENGTH STEMS.

SEC. 34. When is written the usual length, the sound the context determines which is to read after apt, bad, oft not, sound, aged, did, act.

SEC. 35. The circle is to a length when the which represents is to be after the indicated the length. cheats, goods, rates, disputes, sweets, shoots, soft.

The est is to a length the manner

any (occurring between the  represented \ the (length and the  necessarily  The ster  is never  to (length  neatest,  tightest,  modest,  sweetest,  slightest.

SEC. 36. When  is the  consonant  a word, and  a (, it  be  in full.  pit,  petty,  bid,  bedew,  late,  alta,  piety.  should generally be written in full  when two (occur between a preceding  and the  the  a word.  net,  naiad,  needy,  right,  riot  fight,  fiat,  jet,  Jewett.

 when the  is  a (and the final  of  late,  laid,  rot,  rod,  writ,  read,  root,  rood,  art,  arid,  road.

SEC. 37. (lengths are  joined to other  when an angle  circle occurs  the place  joining,  when   curved half-lengths, curving  opposite  directions.  system,  naked,  absent,  midnight  intimately,  intended,  execute.

In  other  , when joined  other   be  in full.  vacate,  cooked,  suffocate.

But  an angle  be gained by  increasing the curvature  a curved  .  Putnam,  notary.

SEC. 38. When a word  the syllable "ted"  "ded", the   should be  (length, rather than the  preceding  , and the  ( the  syllable  then  be  rated,  fitted,  loaded,  sounded,  sifted. (Not )

a instances, order to extend a word too far

the line, the length is disjoined.

tided, attitude, dated.

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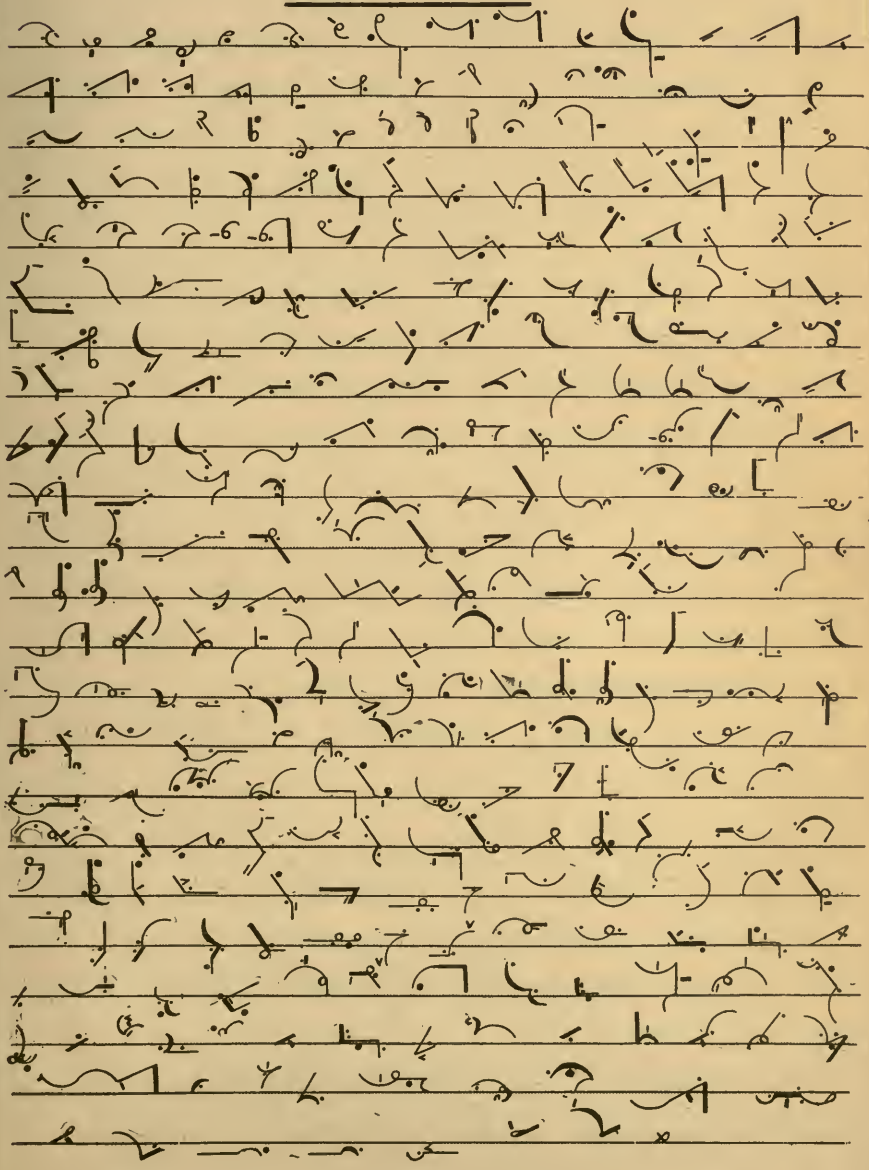
EXERCISE V.



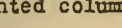
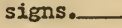
WORD-SIGNS.

SEC. 39. The reporter generally [illegible] to 'vocalize' his [illegible] phonographic forms, especially those which [illegible] continually [illegible] recurring, and hence [illegible] order to avoid mistakes [illegible] reading, and for other [illegible] which will hereafter become apparent, [illegible] is [illegible] to [illegible] certain words [illegible] of the positions relative to the line of [illegible] which their [illegible] would place them, and to give other words peculiar forms more or [illegible] variance [illegible] the general rules. There [illegible] words and phrases [illegible] very frequent occurrence [illegible] inconvenient [illegible] their consonant outlines, which [illegible] represented [illegible] writing [illegible] a portion of [illegible] outlines. [illegible] such exceptional, peculiar [illegible] abbreviated [illegible] forms [illegible] for convenience called 'word-signs'.

SEC. 40. The positions [illegible] word-signs as to the line of [illegible] be carefully observed. When a word represents two [illegible] more words [illegible] phrases, [illegible] for which [illegible] is [illegible] frequently [illegible] is given first, and [illegible] such [illegible], [illegible] connected [illegible] the context determines which word [illegible] phrase is [illegible]

SEC. 41. The omission of [illegible] from frequent words [illegible] as [illegible] Sec.39.) should [illegible] be practiced [illegible] the student has become quite familiar [illegible] the consonant outlines and positions of [illegible] words. There are, however, [illegible] common words from which the [illegible] may [illegible] with [illegible] be [illegible] and [illegible] of these, although [illegible] strictly word-signs, as above defined, [illegible] for convenience been included in the following list, and [illegible] to [illegible] treated as word-signs in [illegible] respects.

The word-signs [illegible] generally very suggestive, [illegible] committed to [illegible] After studying a [illegible] the learner first cover the phonographic column and try to [illegible] the several [illegible]

from and when he has succeeded in him cover the printed column, and from the words represented the  signs. a repetitions of process will be found 

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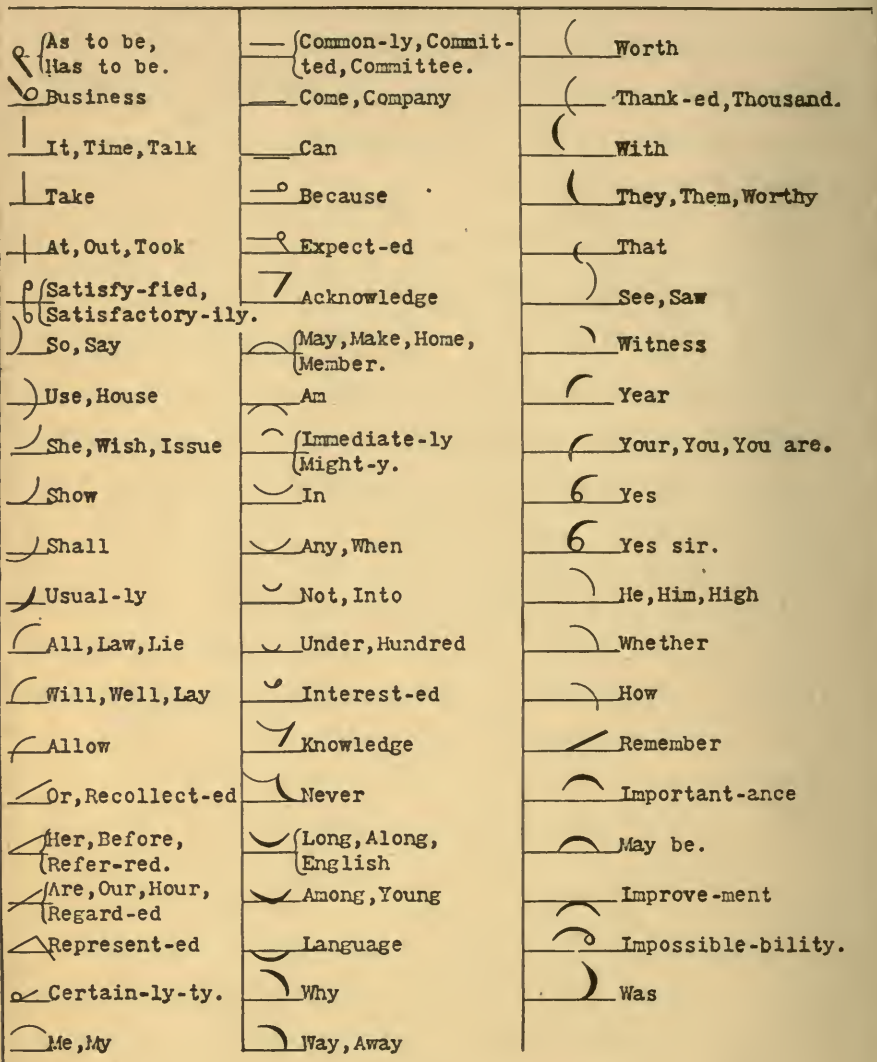
TICK AND CIRCLE WORD-SIGNS.

What, of.	And the.	others, otherwise.
to, two, too.	the, he, him.	we, with.
what the.	but, should.	were, where.
no, know, to the.	these, he is, himself.	you, your.
knows, no sir, to these.	ought, ought to.	is, his.
I, on.	who, whose, whom, their, there, they are.	as, has, us, self.
a, an, and.	from.	is his, is as, his is.
on the.	other, could.	as is, as his, as has, has as, selves.
	though, those.	

--------:o:--------

STEM WORD-SIGNS.

Upon	Dollar	Give, Given.
Up, Hope, Plaintiff.	Day, Defendant	Go, Ago, Again-st.
Happy	Do, Advertise	Good
Possible-bly	Did	If, Form-ed, Life
Purpose	Each	For
Public-ly, Publish-ed.	Which, Change	Half, Few
Be, By	Much, Charge	Of, Live, Alive.
Object-ed	Situate-d-tion	Ever, Every
To be	Judge-d	Have, View
Subject-ed	Large, Advantage	Avoid, Void
Is to be	Suggest-ed	Thing, Think



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SEC.42. ´ circles and ⌒ are | \ word ∘ the ∘ as \ other words, to ^ their proper ∘ except (the ∘ circle ∘ ° joined \ L word. ∘ × b eyes, ^ represents,) witnessed, b takes, b dollars, ∘ whence.

The | ∘ circle may ⌒ stand for ∪ one L the words ^ \ the ∘ circle word. ∘ × ∘ 6 (× She is with us yet. ´ × × Write to us. b ∘ × Bad as he is.

In manner double circle stand of words the double circle. It is his hat. Where is his house ? She has his note. Why is his name used ? Much as has escaped. Themselves Ourselves. Yourselves.

Either the circle word prefixed a word beginning a circle to word ending a circle writing initial final circle double As soon as James gives his note. Selfsame. This is easy. Tom buys his food.

Either the circle word a word ending a double circle or turning a circle of This is his system. She is just as fast as he is.

When word with a circle word "it" extending circle an est Pass it by. They oppose it because it is wrong. How does it seem ? Sam owns it.

SEC. 43. of single word , any word ending a full length written length denote the word next is either it, the, to, would, had, context determining Did she buy it at the shop ? How had they seen it ? Go to Shasta.

SEC. 44. syllable either prefixed affixed to word enlarge. uncommon. worthless, unimportant, undid.

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PHRASE-SIGNS.

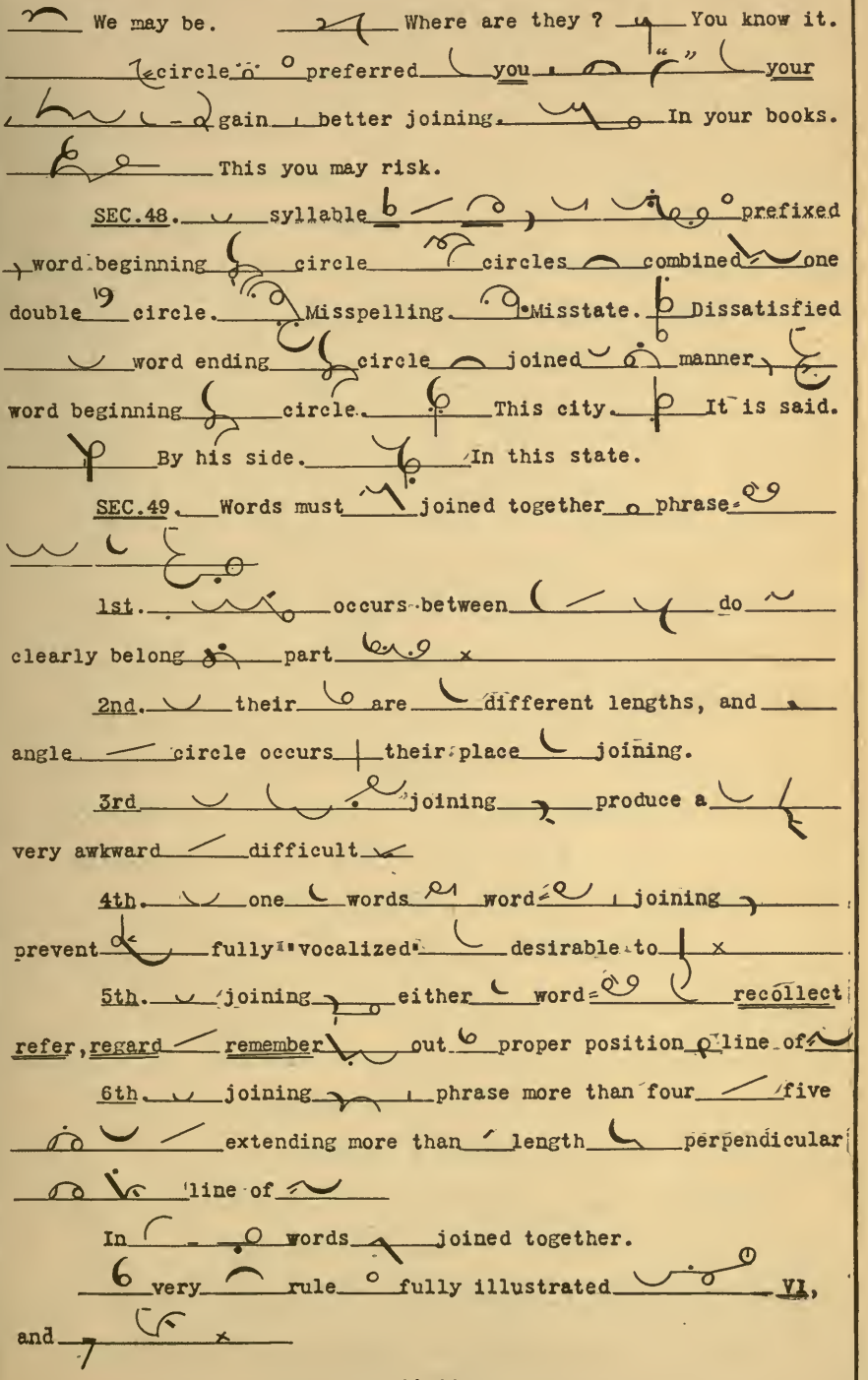
SEC. 45. Word = and - frequent words joined together without lifting the pen, far it be done without danger illegibility. combinations called "phrase". account their peculiar outlines are even without aid of At last. They may go. He said so. Important subject. So you will. You should know.

SEC. 46. general rule first word phrase = proper position relative line of Sec. 7. phrase course, without reference rules position. It may be so. That is not all. For the purpose. I am sorry for that. the first word phrase first place circle word = first position little higher lower required means without changing position second word proper position. What did he write ? Not so bad. We have that. Is it so ?

SEC. 47. perpendicular and - sloping written upward better joining gained. But for that he should follow you. I knew it.

For sloping no know perpendicularly Nobody knows. No estimate was made. They know me.

circles , we with, were where you your occasionally turned respectively directions of gaining better joining.


We may be.
Where are they ?
You know it.
circle
preferred
you
your
gain
better joining.
In your books.
This you may risk.
SEC.48.
syllable
prefixed
word beginning
circle
circles
combined
one
double
circle.
Misspelling.
Misstate.
Dissatisfied
word ending
circle
joined
manner
word beginning
circle.
This city.
It is said.
By his side.
In this state.
SEC.49.
Words must
joined together
phrase
1st.
occurs between
do
clearly belong
part
2nd.
their
are
different lengths, and
angle
circle occurs
their place
joining.
3rd
joining
produce a
very awkward
difficult
4th.
one
words
word
joining
prevent
fully
vocalized
desirable to
5th.
joining
either
word
recollect
refer, regard
remember
out
proper position
line of
6th.
joining
phrase more than four
five
extending more than
length
perpendicular
line of
In
words
joined together.
very
rule
fully illustrated
VI,
and

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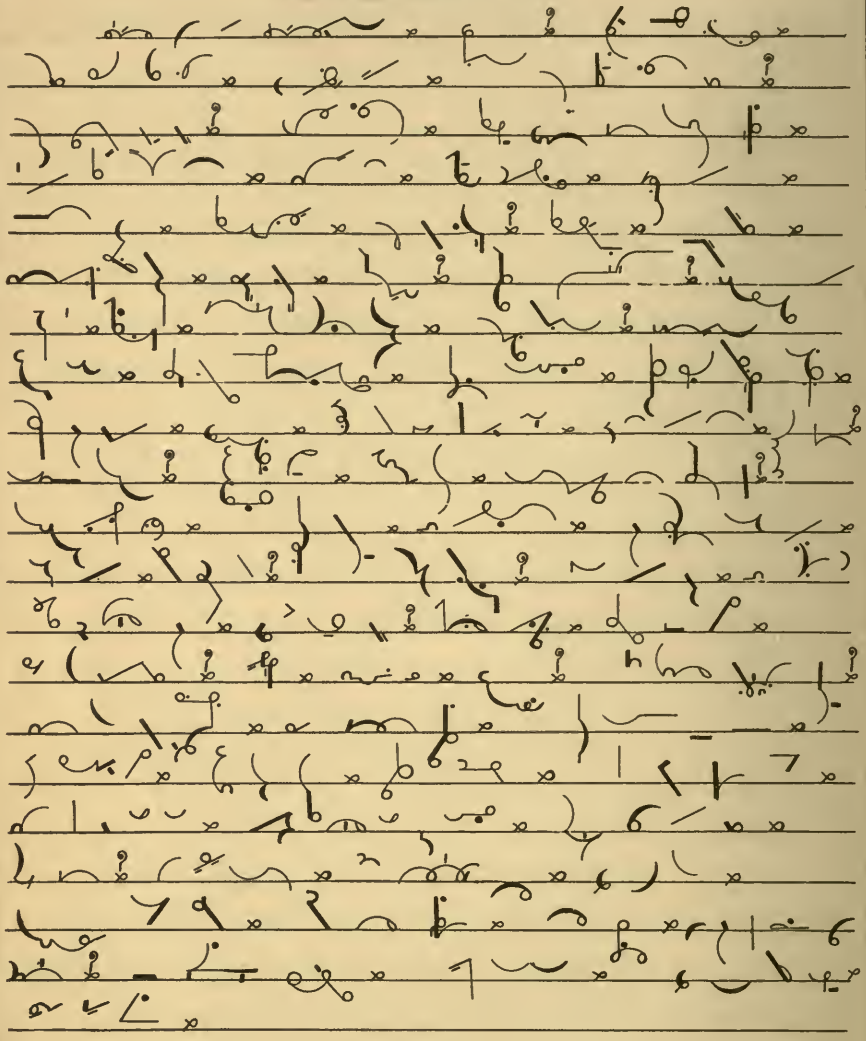
EXERCISE VI.



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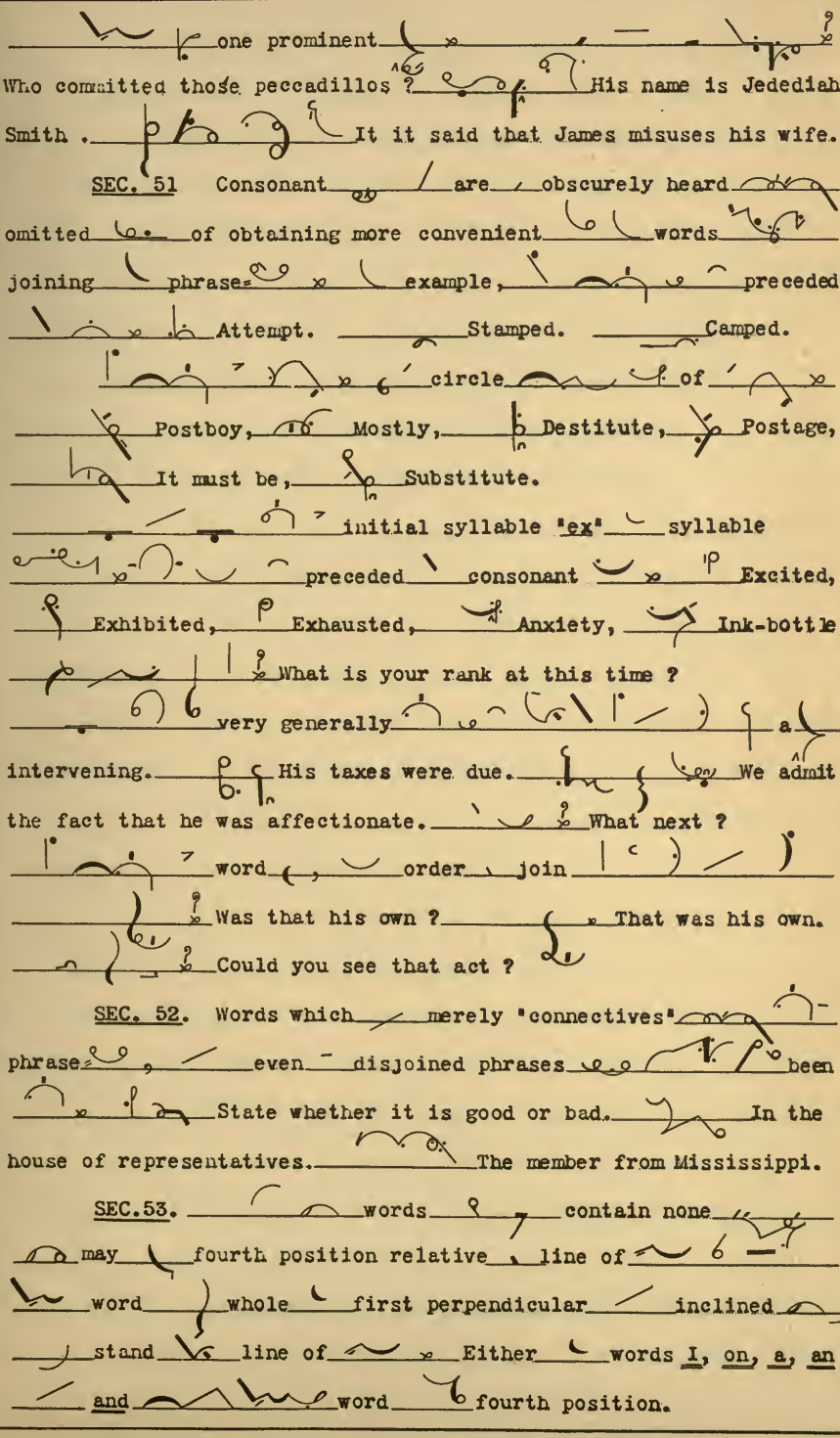
OMISSIONS.

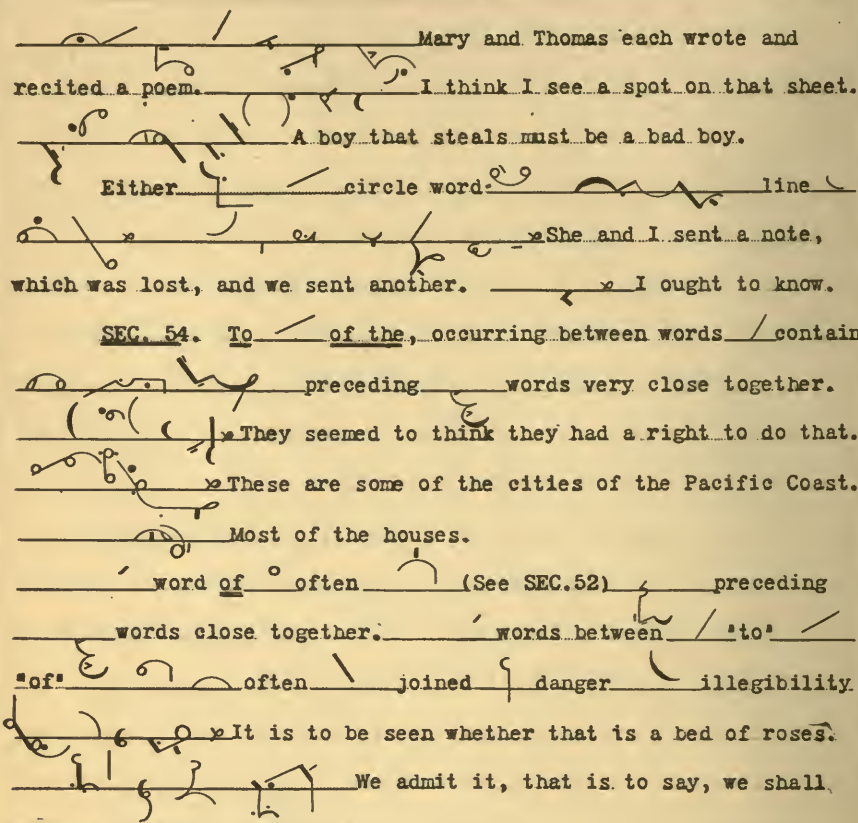
SEC. 50. progress pupil begin words phrases consonant outlines perfectly familiar; proper name word rare occurrence, unless outline alone suggestive, vocalized


one prominent Who committed those peccadillos ? His name is Jedediah Smith . It it said that James misuses his wife.

SEC. 51 Consonant are obscurely heard omitted of obtaining more convenient words joining phrases example, preceded Attempt. Stamped. Camped. circle of Postboy, Mostly, Destitute, Postage, It must be, Substitute. initial syllable "ex" syllable preceded consonant Excited, Exhibited, Exhausted, Anxiety, Ink-bottle What is your rank at this time ? very generally a intervening. His taxes were due. We admit the fact that he was affectionate. What next ? word order join Was that his own ? That was his own. Could you see that act ?

SEC. 52. Words which merely "connectives" phrase even disjoined phrases been State whether it is good or bad. In the house of representatives. The member from Mississippi.

SEC.53. words contain none may fourth position relative line of word whole first perpendicular inclined stand line of Either words I, on, a, an and word fourth position.



Mary and Thomas each wrote and recited a poem. I think I see a spot on that sheet. A boy that steals must be a bad boy. Either circle word line She and I sent a note, which was lost, and we sent another. I ought to know.

SEC. 54. To of the, occurring between words contain preceding words very close together. They seemed to think they had a right to do that. These are some of the cities of the Pacific Coast. Most of the houses.

word of often (See SEC. 52) preceding words close together. words between "to" "of" often joined danger illegibility. It is to be seen whether that is a bed of roses. We admit it, that is to say, we shall make no attempt to rebut it.

SEC. 55. primitive word stand one derivatives, derivative inconvenient context determines word That is an interest which should be fostered by the State. In that sentence the vowels may be omitted rule applies very generally word; in words better derivatives full, unless very difficult inconvenient. word awkward word similar stand context word; (company) accompany.

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THE SYLLABLES "ING", "CON" AND "COM".

SEC. 56. ´ final syllable ‿ ° ordinarily ⌒ ⌒ ⌒ ⌒ not join ⌒ preceding part ⌒ word ´ syllable ⌒ ⌒ | called ´ ⌒ ⌒ ⌒ word. ⌒ Sluicing, ⌒ Hazing, ⌒ Hating, ⌒ Impeding. ´ syllable ‿ ⌒ ⌒ ⌒ circle ⌒ place ⌒ ⌒ Castings, ⌒ Meetings, ⌒ Hustings, | Tidings. ⌒ ⌒ ⌒ circle word ⌒ beginning ⌒ ⌒ word, ⌒ place ⌒ occupied ´ ⌒ Going to sea. ⌒ Saving the ship. ⌒ Reading his will. ⌒ Putting about. | Talking at you

SEC. 57. ´ initial syllable CON ⌒ COM ⌒ ⌒ either ⌒ different ⌒

1st. ⌒ | called ´ con | ⌒ beginning ⌒ first ⌒ ⌒ of ´ word. ⌒ Compiled, ⌒ Conceal, ⌒ Connive, ⌒ Consist, ⌒ Consented, ⌒ Combative.

2nd. ⌒ of ´ word ⌒ of ´ preceding word ⌒ preceding ⌒ ⌒ circle word ⌒ ⌒ stand ⌒ place of ´ con- | ⌒ We refer to the conduct of the plaintiff. ⌒ We expect to connect with them. ⌒ Did you consent to that ? ⌒ That is conceded. ⌒ con ⌒ com, occurs ⌒ word ⌒ second ⌒ ⌒ first part ⌒ word ⌒ place ⌒ con- | ⌒ Reconvey, ⌒ Incommodious, ⌒ Disconcert. ´ similar initial syllables, can, coun, cam, cum, accom, ⌒ cog, ⌒ ⌒ ⌒ con ⌒ com. ⌒ We canvassed the State. ⌒ Jews are circumcised ⌒ That was his counsel to us. ⌒ I accommodate you. ⌒ You will recognize that fact. ⌒

Con, com, ing, often altogether frequent words, remaining outlines suggestive There is to be no meeting. It is to be confided to him. I was unconvinced words can come, manner syllables con com. We can see it. Will you come back. Come away. She can go.

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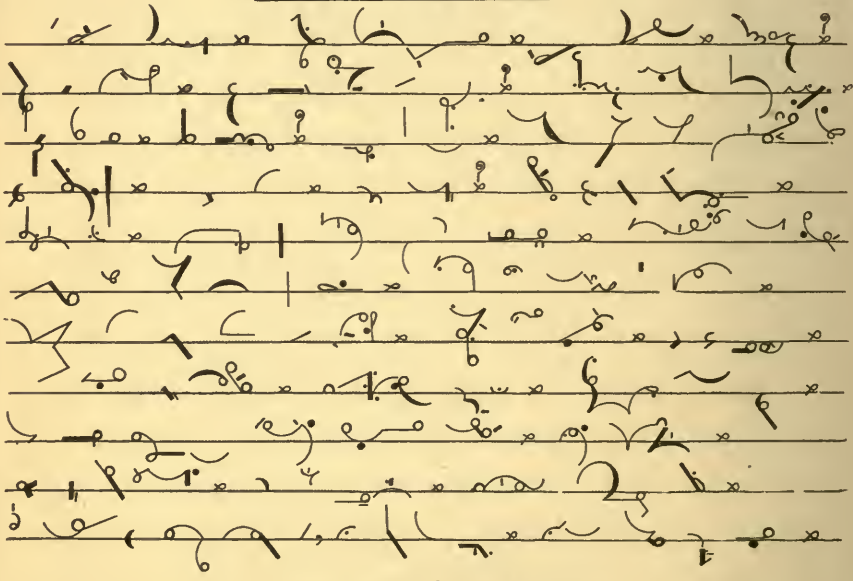
EXERCISE VII.



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THE EL-HOOK AND ER-HOOK STEMS.

SEC. 58. addition er beginning straight circle curved inner of curve table:

pr in pray.
br " bray.
tr " true.
dr " dray.
chr " richer
jr " wager.
kr " crow.
gr " grow.
mpr in simper.
mbr in number.

fr in fray.
vr " over.
thr " ether
thr " either.
sr " racer.
zr " razor.
shr " fisher.
zhr " measure.
rmr in armor.

lr in ruler.
rr " bearer.
mr " humor.
nr " owner
ngr " singer.
wr " work.
yr " yearn.
hr " hermit.

SEC. 59. ´ addition el straight
beginning , circle curved
beginning , inner of ´ curve;

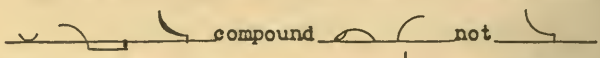
as in the following table.

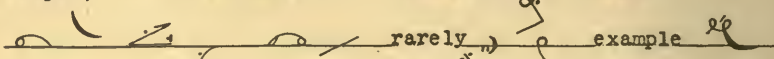
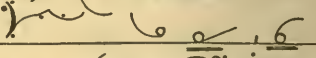
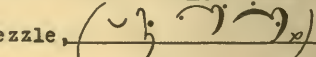
pl in play.
bl " blue.
tl " title.
dl " idle.
chl " Rachel.
jl " angel.
kl " clue.
gl " glue.
mpl in ample.
mbl in amble.

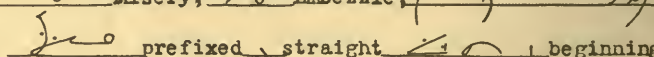
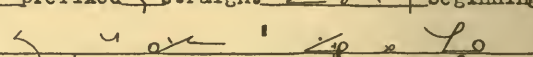
fl in fly.
vl " evil.
thl " bethel.
thl " brothel.
sl " tassel.
zl " hazel.
shl " partial.
zhl " ambrozial.
rml " carmel.

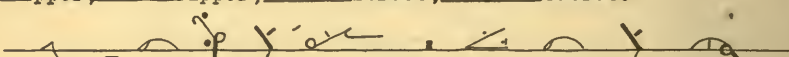
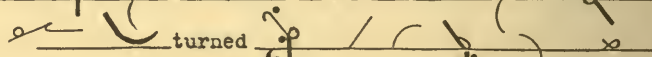
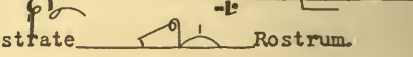
ll in lullaby.
rl " marl.
ml " animal.
nl " final.
ngl " fangle.
wl " welcome.
yl ---------
hl ---------

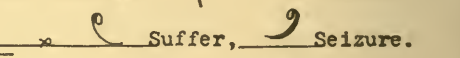
SEC. 60. compound vocalized,
joined in simple Try,
Plow, Apples, Circle, Amber, Armor.

SEC. 61.  compound not convenient distinct joining preceding often better full compound Tailor, Vesper, Decimal, Timber, Jasper.

 rarely example sr, zr, sl, zl generally  Tracer, Misery, Embezzle, 

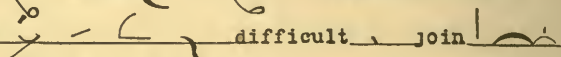
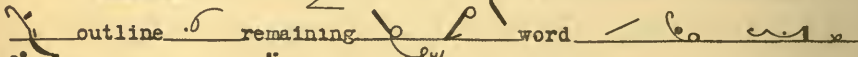
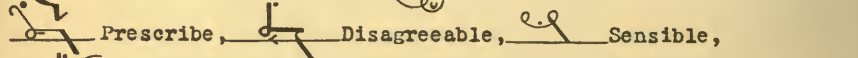
SEC. 62.  prefixed straight beginning word turning  course compound Pray, Spray Upper, Supper, Street, Secret.

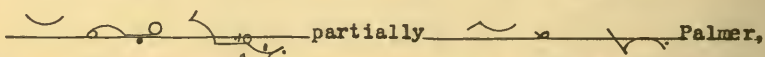
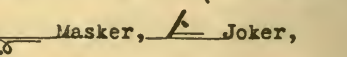
 plainly  turned  Extra, Prosper, Illustrate Rostrum.

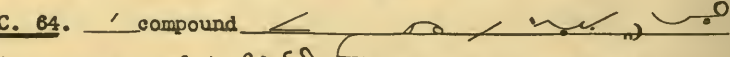
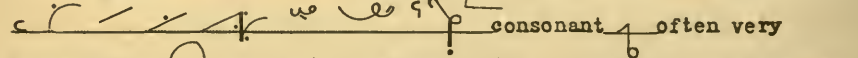
curved  turning within Suffer, Seizure.

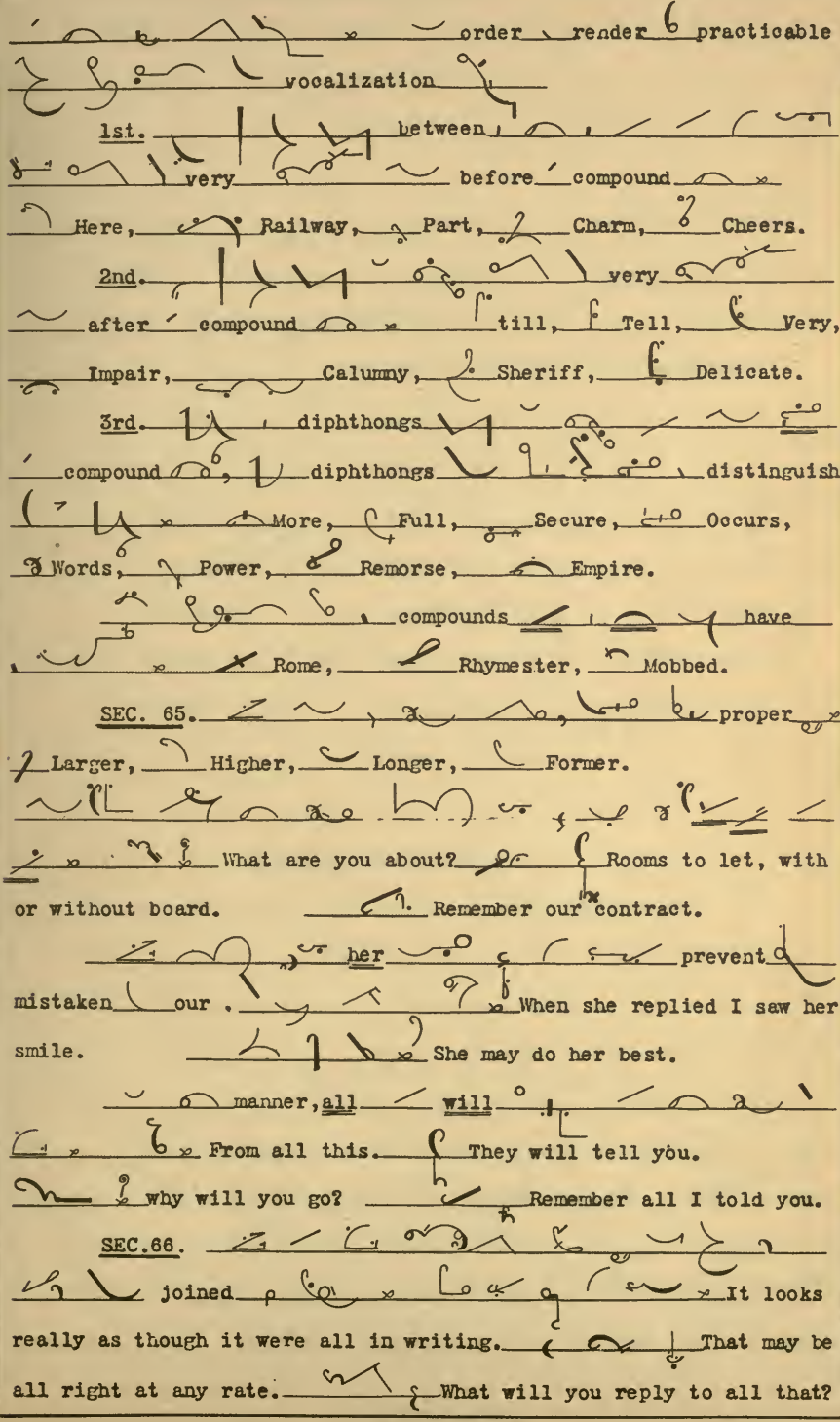
Sailor, Split, Disciple, Sample, Sinner.

compound

SEC. 63.  difficult join  outline remaining word  Prescribe, Disagreeable, Sensible, Discreetly, Unfortunate, Angelical.

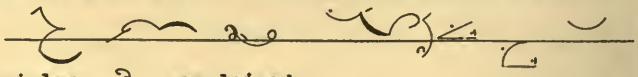
 partially  Palmer, Tumor, Boiler, Tiger, Masker, Joker, Visible, Valor, Wrestler.

SEC. 64.  compound  consonant often very convenient words occurs between

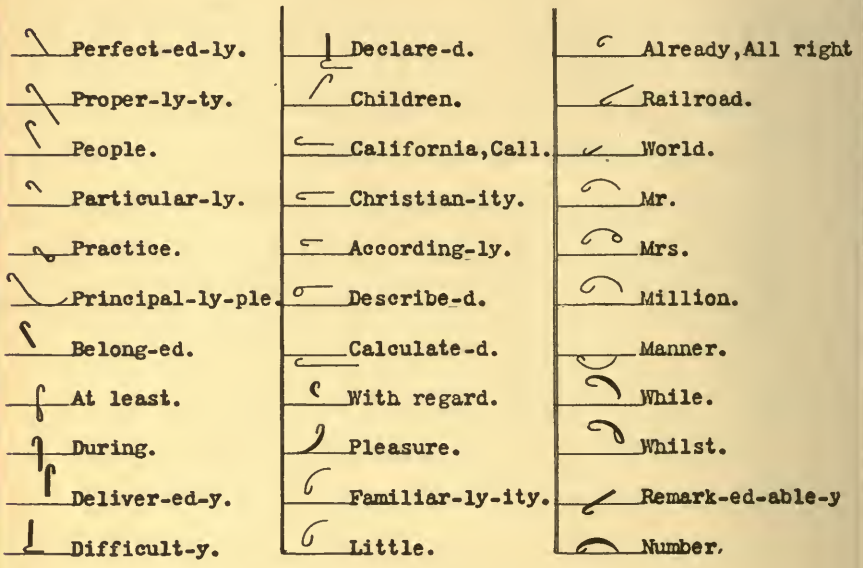

order
render
practicable
vocalization
1st.
between
very
before
compound
Here,
Railway,
Part,
Charm,
Cheers.
2nd.
very
after
compound
till,
Tell,
Very,
Impair,
Calumny,
Sheriff,
Delicate.
3rd.
diphthongs
compound
diphthongs
distinguish
More,
Full,
Secure,
Occurs,
Words,
Power,
Remorse,
Empire.
compounds
have
Rome,
Rhymester,
Mobbed.
SEC. 65.
proper
Larger,
Higher,
Longer,
Former.
What are you about?
Rooms to let, with
or without board.
Remember our contract.
her
prevent
mistaken
our
When she replied I saw her
smile.
She may do her best.
manner, all
will
From all this.
They will tell you.
why will you go?
Remember all I told you.
SEC.66.
joined
It looks
really as though it were all in writing.
That may be
all right at any rate.
What will you reply to all that?

448622

EL-HOOK AND ER-HOOK WORD-SIGNS



addition of principles explained:-



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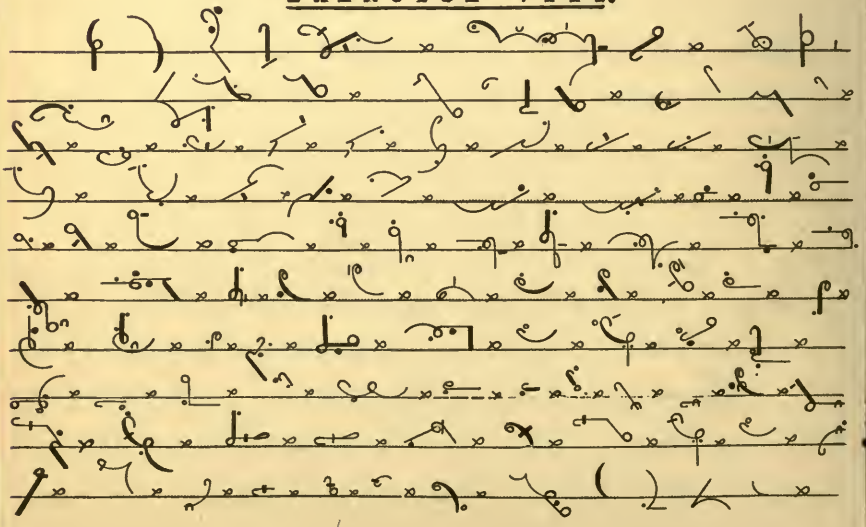
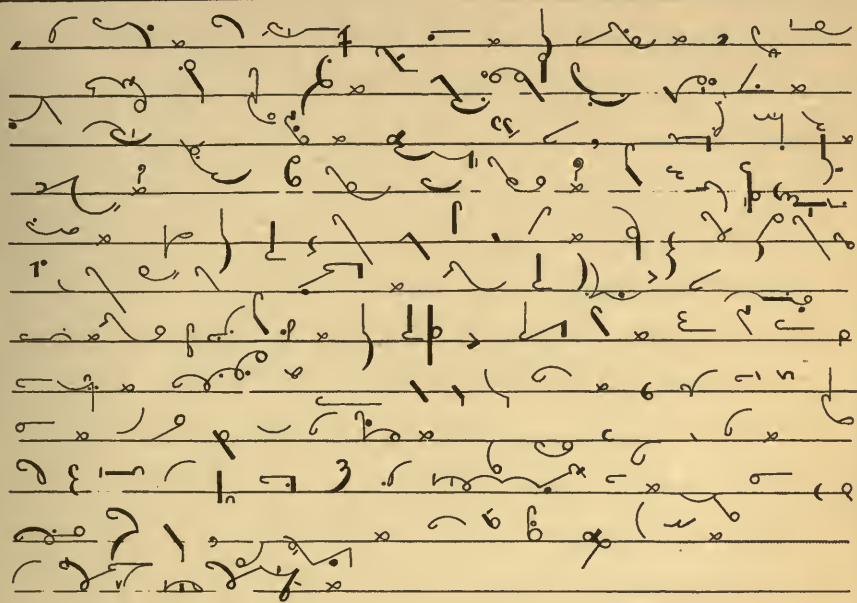
EXERCISE VIII.





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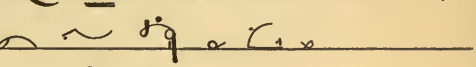
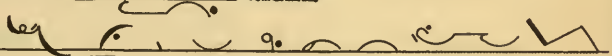
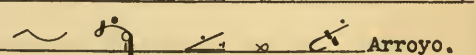
THE WAY AND YAY HOOKS.

SEC. 67. ´ addition beginning 

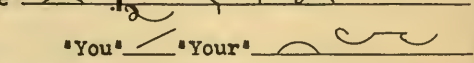
Twice, Queer, Quit, Pueblo, Earthquake,

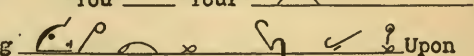
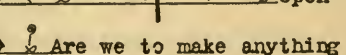
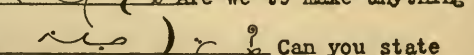
Dwinelle, Buena Vista, Quickly,

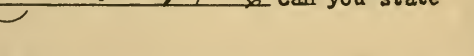
Rewarded, Qualm.

´ addition  beginning  Arroyo.

Pah Ute.

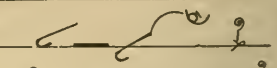
SEC. 68. 'What' 'We' 

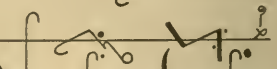
joining  'You'  'Your' 

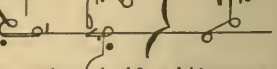
joining  Upon

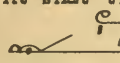
what do you rely ? Are we to make anything

by that ? Can you state

by what person the inquest was held ? 

Before you go are you willing to sign it ? 

At what time are your papers to be ready ? 

 By your squeezing and twisting the cat's tail with your tweezers, you made her squall.

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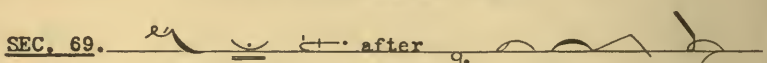
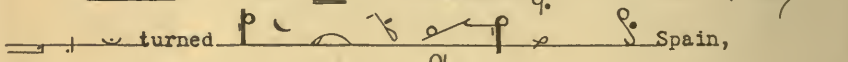
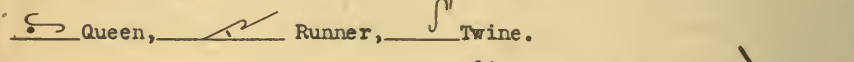
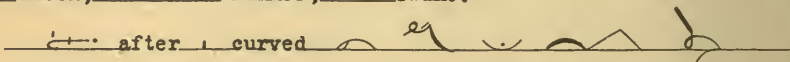
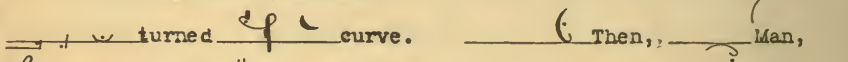
ADDITION OF EN.

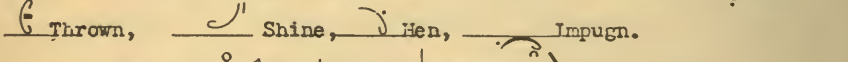
SEC. 69.  after

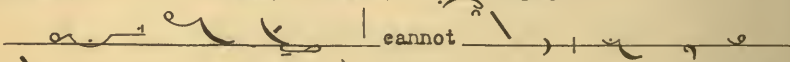
 turned Spain,

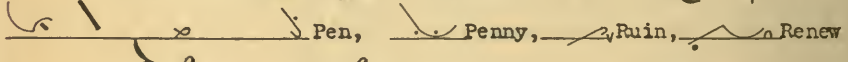
 Queen, Runner, Twine.

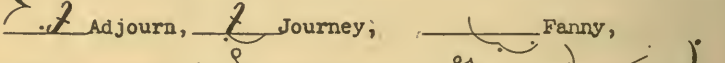
 after curved

 turned curve. Then, Man,

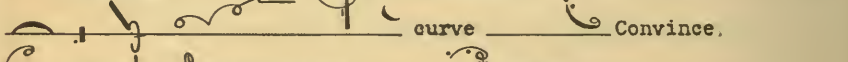
 Thrown, Shine, Hen, Impugn.

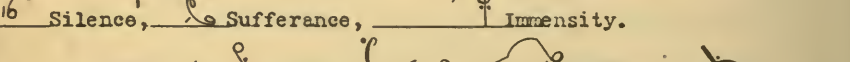
 cannot

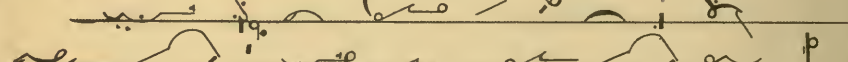
 Pen, Penny, Ruin, Renew

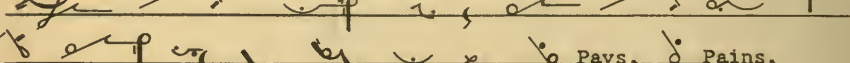
 Adjourn, Journey; Fanny,

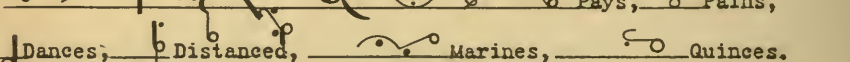
SEC. 70. curved

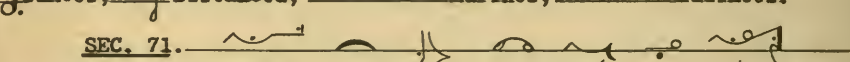
 curve Convince.

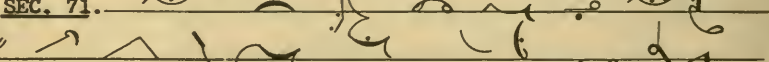
 Silence, Sufferance, Immensity.

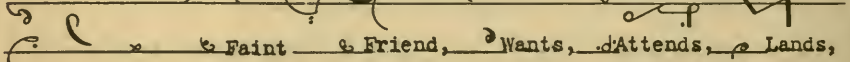




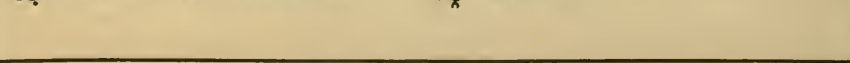
 Pays, Pains,

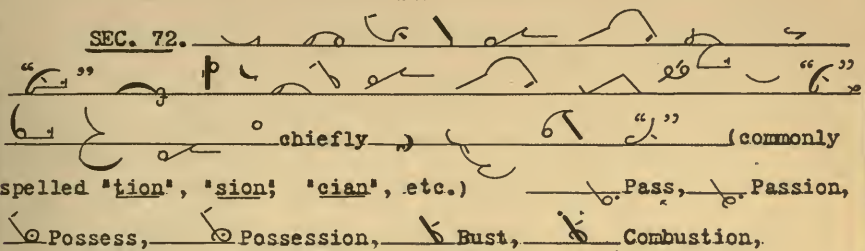
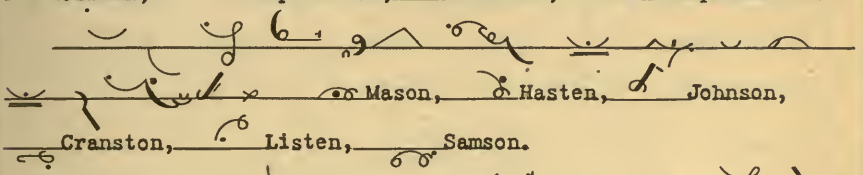
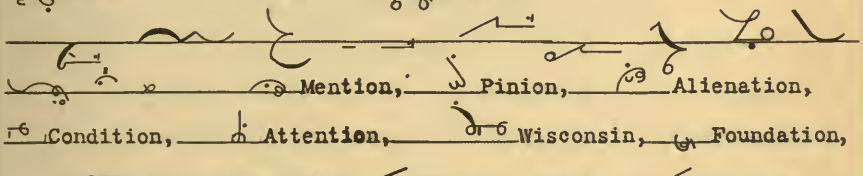
 Dances, Distanced, Marines, Quinces.

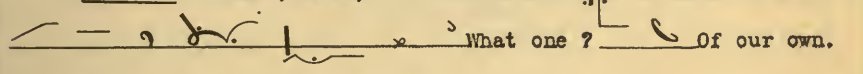
SEC. 71. 

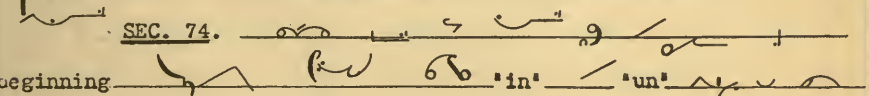
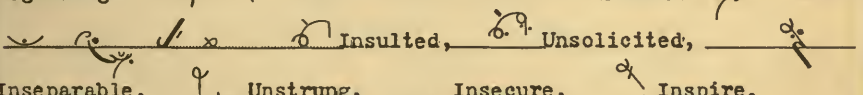
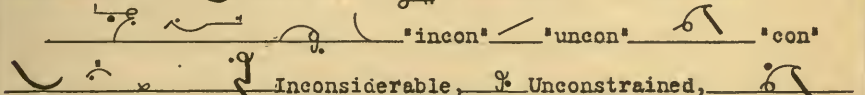


Faint Friend, Wants, Attends, Lands,

 Grandest, Remainder, Impugned.

SEC. 72. 
"ch" "ch"
chiefly "sh" (commonly spelled "tion", "sion", "cian", etc.) Pass, Passion,
Possess, Possession, Bust, Combustion,
Hessian, Imposition, Pension, Compensation.

Mason, Hasten, Johnson,
Cranston, Listen, Samson.

Mention, Pinion, Alienation,
Condition, Attention, Wisconsin, Foundation,

SEC. 73. "One", "Own", "Than" 
What one? Of our own.
More than. At one time.
"Not"
Why not? Do not. It will not.

SEC. 74. 
beginning "in" "un"

Insulted, Unsolicited,
Inseparable, Unstrung, Insecure, Inspire.

"incon" "uncon" "con"
Inconsiderable, Unconstrained,
Unsalable, Inconsolable, Inconsiderately.

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EN-HOOK WORD-SIGNS.

None, Known. General-ly With reference (to)
Opinion Imagine-ary. Reference

Perfection, Portion, Operation.
Objection
Subjection
Behind, Be not.
Taken
Circumstantial-ly
Circumstance
Satisfaction
Between
Deliverance
Did not
Unconsidered
Situation
Religion

Gentleman-men
Question
Questionable-bly
Consequence
Consequent
Description
Calculation
Quantity
Acquaint-ed, Acquaintance.
Begin-ning, Organ
Begun
Began
Begins, Organs, Organize.
Organization

Recollection.
Resolution
Responsible-bly Responsibility
Commission-ed
Information, Inflamation.
In reference (to)
Independent-ly Independence
Notwithstanding
Intelligent-ly
Intelligence
Uniform-ly
Hereon
Whether or not
Hand-writing

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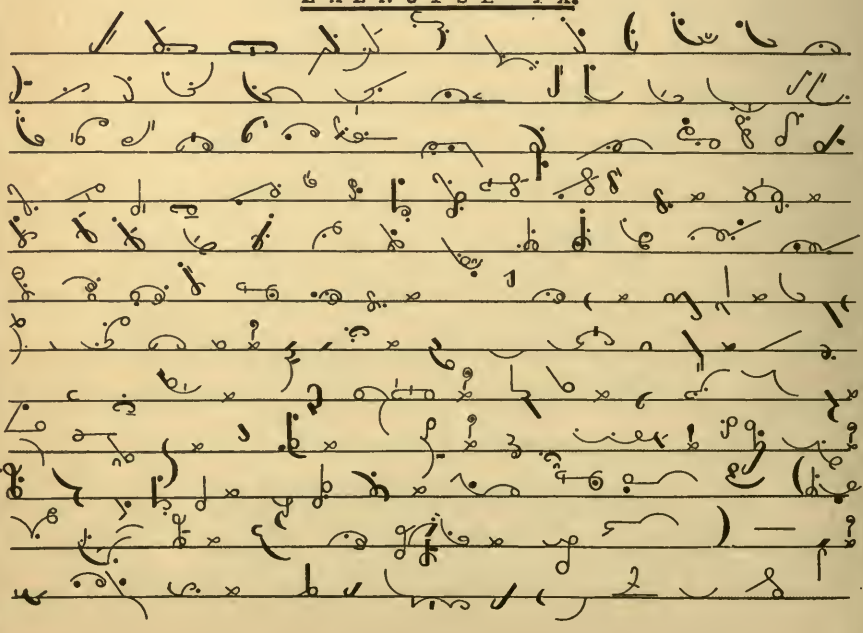
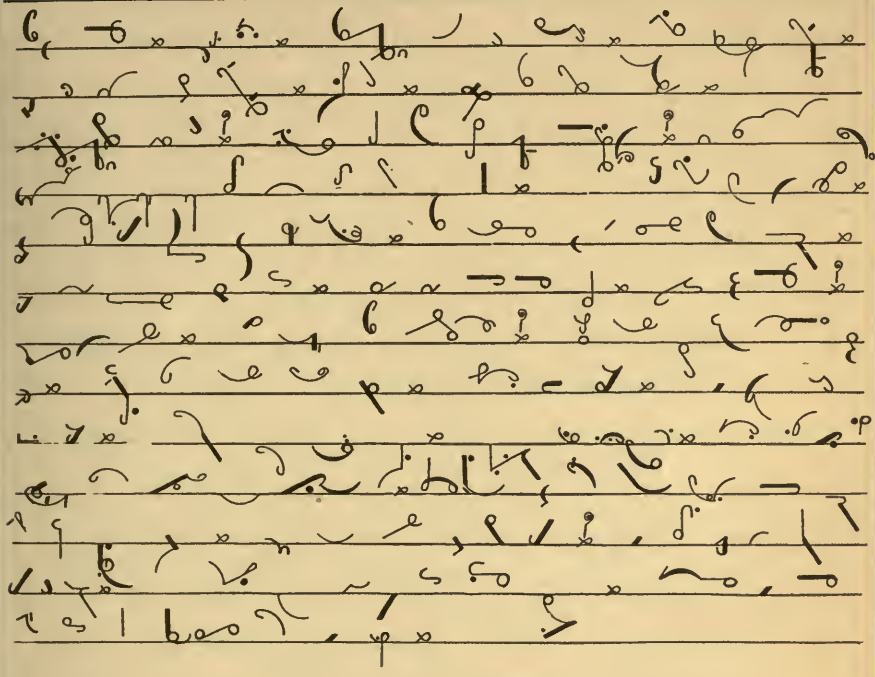
EXERCISE IX.





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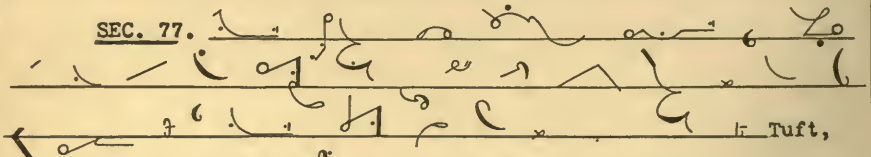
ADDITION OF EF OR VEE.

SEC. 75. curved curve. Chief, Curve, Defense, Thief, Move.

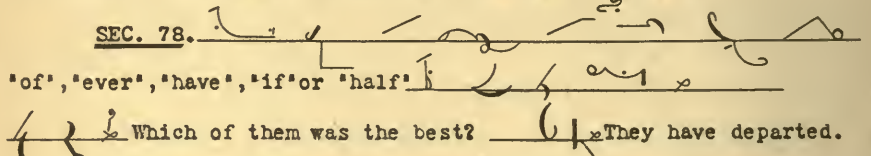
Strife, Strive, Leaf, Leave, Reproof, Reprove, Grieve.

SEC. 76. Chafes, Quaffs, Cliffs, Laughs, Removes, Arrives.

Rough, Review, Love, Envy, Knife, Navy, Levy.

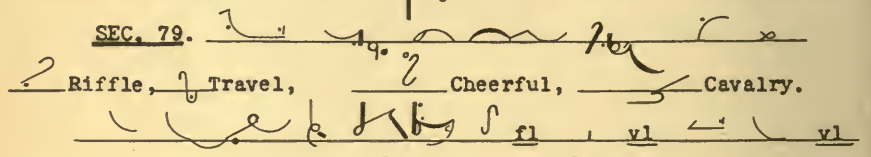
SEC. 77. 

Tuft, Curved, Achieved, Drifts, Thefts, Crafts.

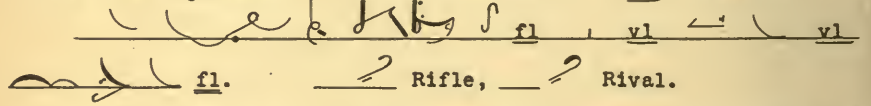
SEC. 78. 

'of', 'ever', 'have', 'if' or 'half'

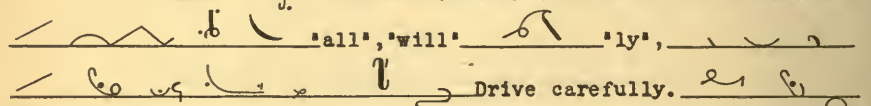
Which of them was the best? They have departed. That is now forever lost. Look for the other one. You owe me a dollar and a half

SEC. 79. 

Riffle, Travel, Cheerful, Cavalry.



fl. Rifle, Rival.



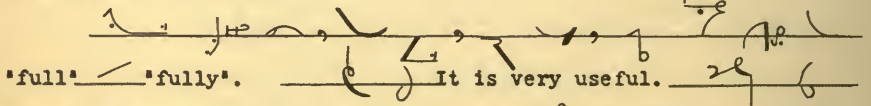
'full', 'fully', 'of all' 'have all'

'all', 'will' 'ly',

Drive carefully.

He is in a playful mood. That is out of all reason.

Briefly state it.



'full' 'fully'. It is very useful.

We received it thankfully. He is faithful.

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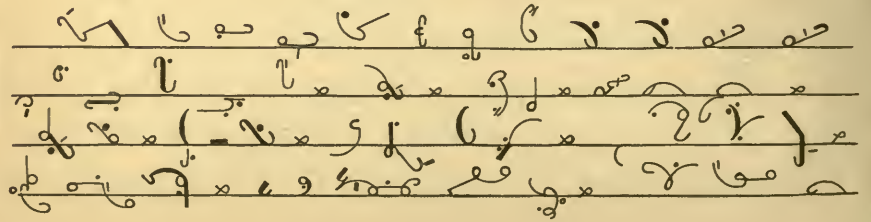
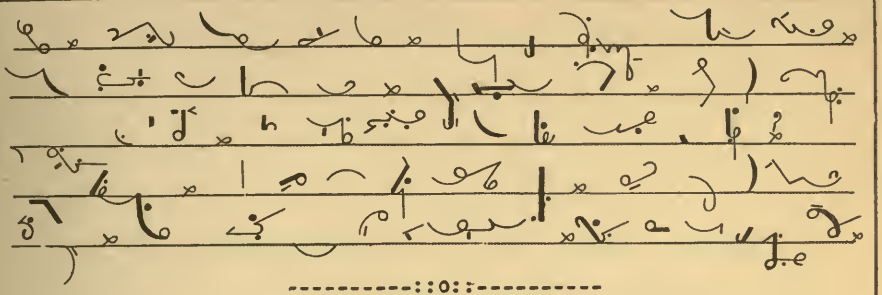
EXERCISE X.





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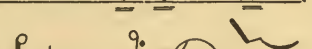
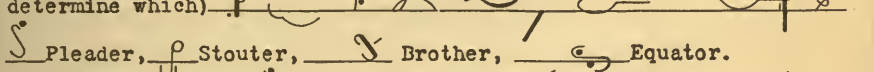
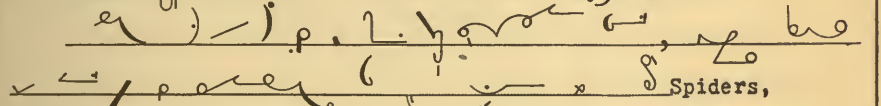
ADDITION OF TR, DR, AND THR.

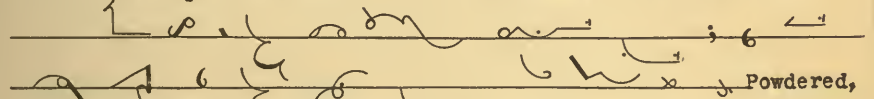
SEC. 80.  (the sense or context to determine which) 

Pleader, Stouter, Brother, Equator.

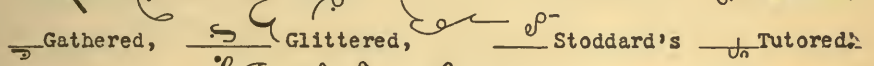


Spiders,

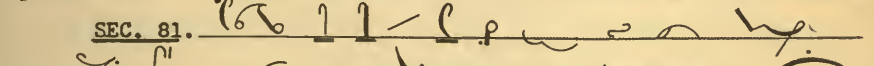
Stutters, Chatters, Bothers, Writers.

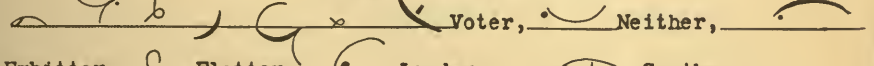


Powdered,

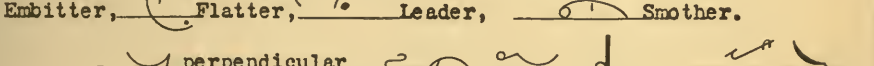


Gathered, Glittered, Stoddard's Tutored.

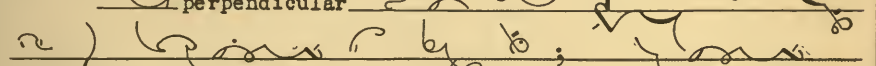
SEC. 81. 



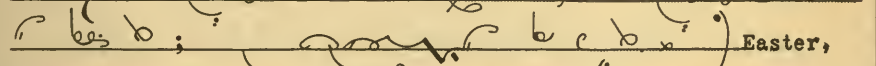
Voter, Neither,

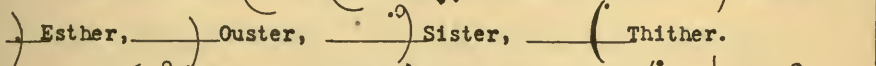


Embitter, Flatter, Leader, Smother.

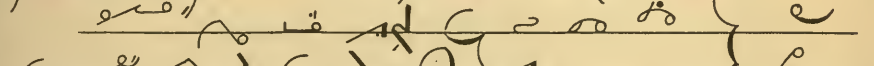


perpendicular

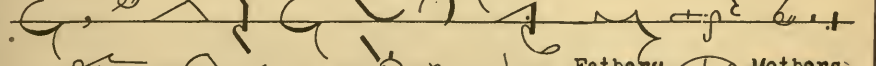




Easter,

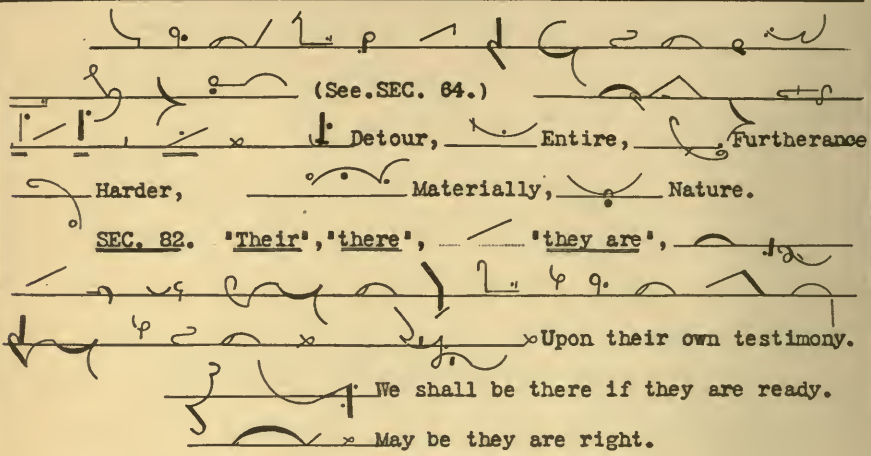


Esther, Ouster, Sister, Thither.



Father, Mothers,

Veteran, Alteration, Eastern.



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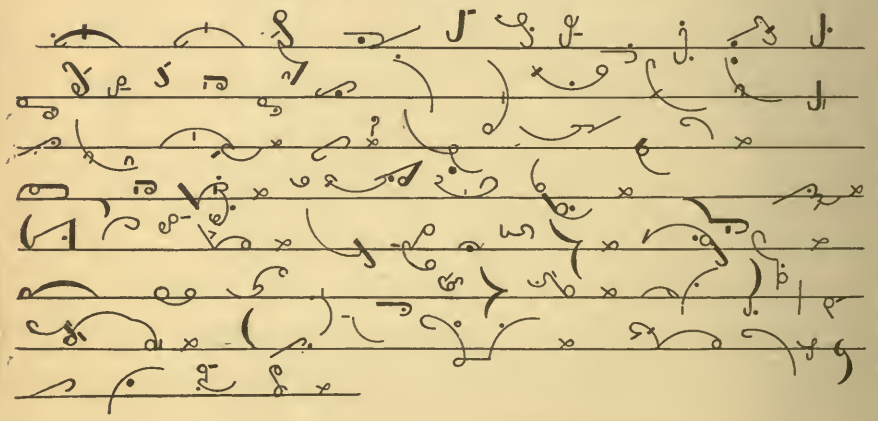
EXERCISE XI.



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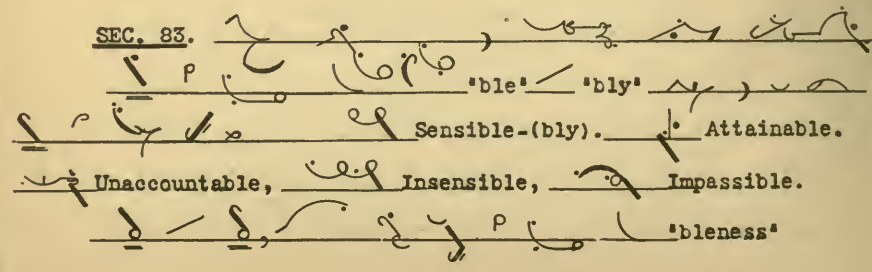
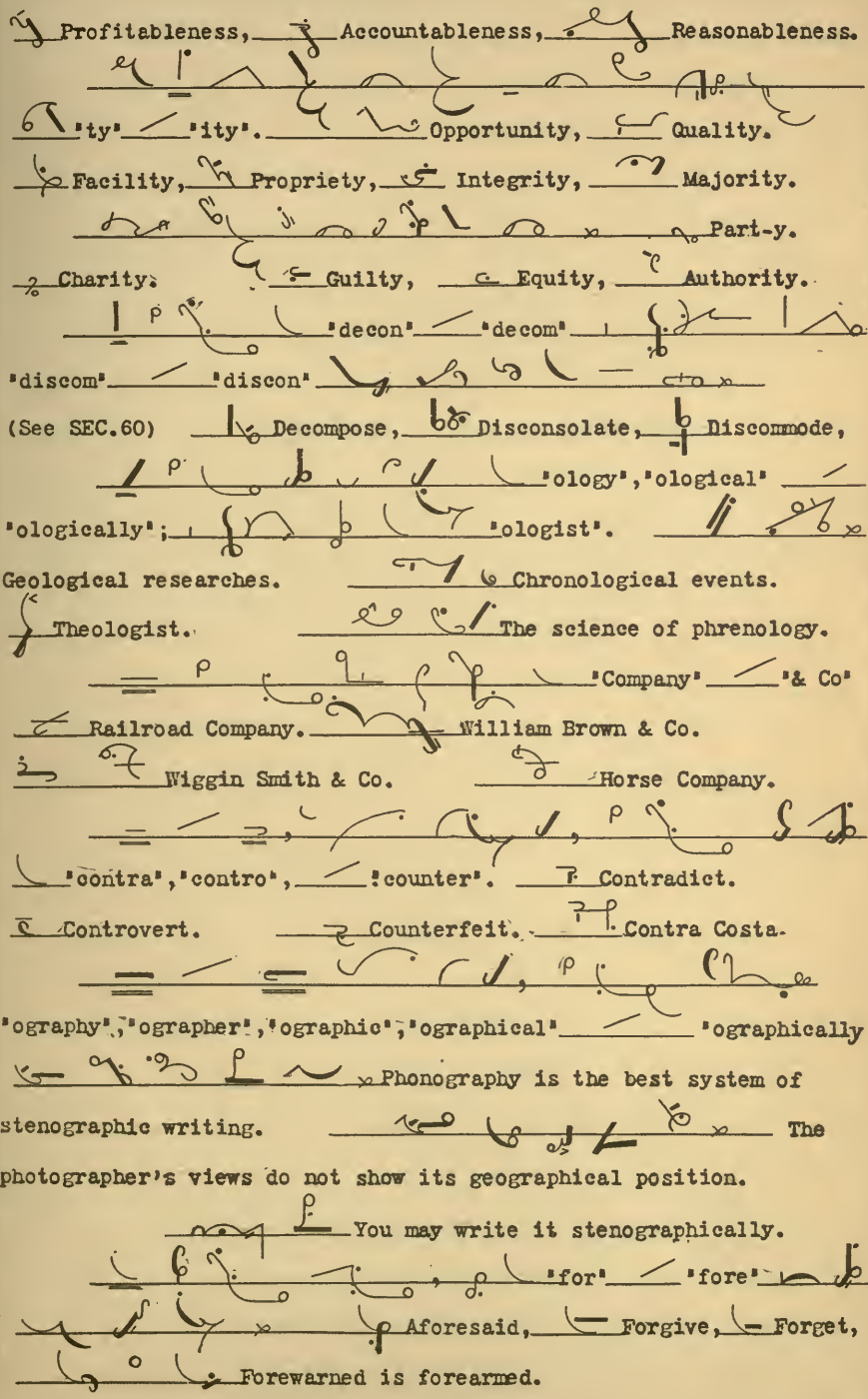
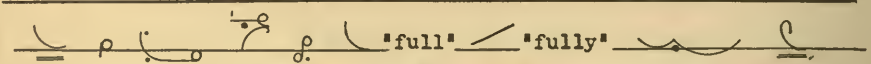
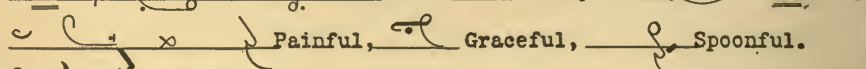
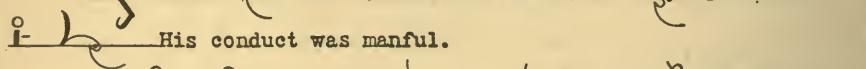
PREFIXES AND AFFIXES.

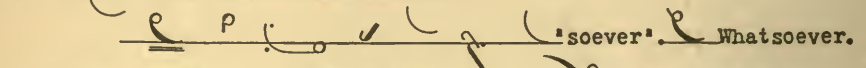


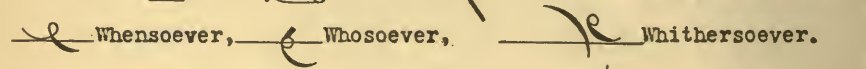

Profitableness, Accountableness, Reasonableness.
'ty' 'ity'. Opportunity, Quality.
Facility, Propriety, Integrity, Majority.
Part-y.
Charity. Guilty, Equity, Authority.
'decon' 'decom'
'discom' 'discon'
(See SEC.60) Decompose, Disconsolate, Discommode,
'ology', 'ological'
'ologically'; 'ologist'.
Geological researches. Chronological events.
Theologist. The science of phrenology.
'Company' '& Co'
Railroad Company. William Brown & Co.
Wiggin Smith & Co. Horse Company.
'contra', 'contro', 'counter'. Contradict.
Controvert. Counterfeit. Contra Costa.
'ography', 'ographer', 'ographic', 'ographical' 'ographically
Phonography is the best system of stenographic writing. The photographer's views do not show its geographical position.
You may write it stenographically.
'for' 'fore'
Aforesaid, Forgive, Forget,
Forewarned is forearmed.

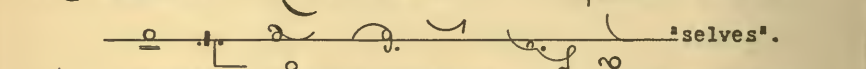


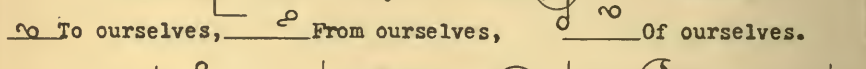


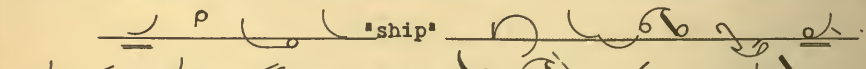


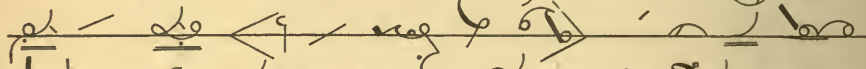


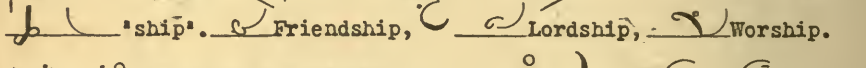


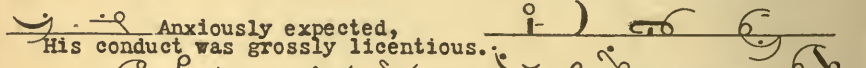


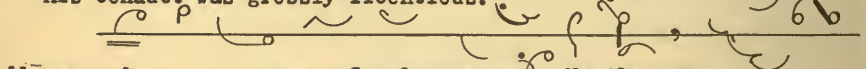


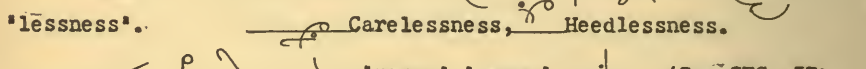


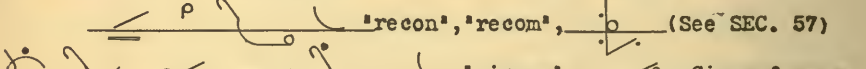


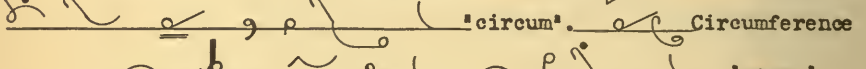




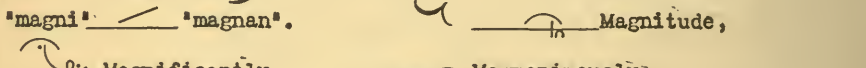


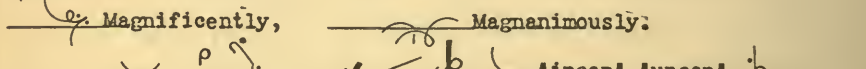


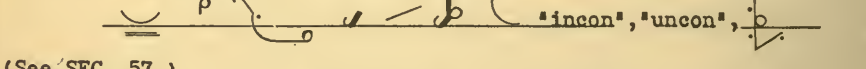


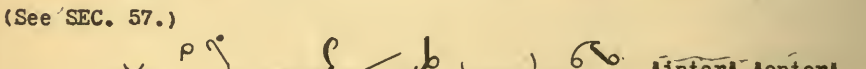


(See SEC. 57.)

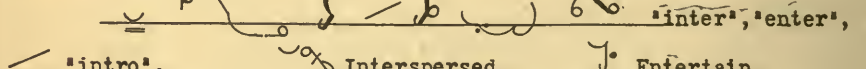








presidential office is a potential consideration.



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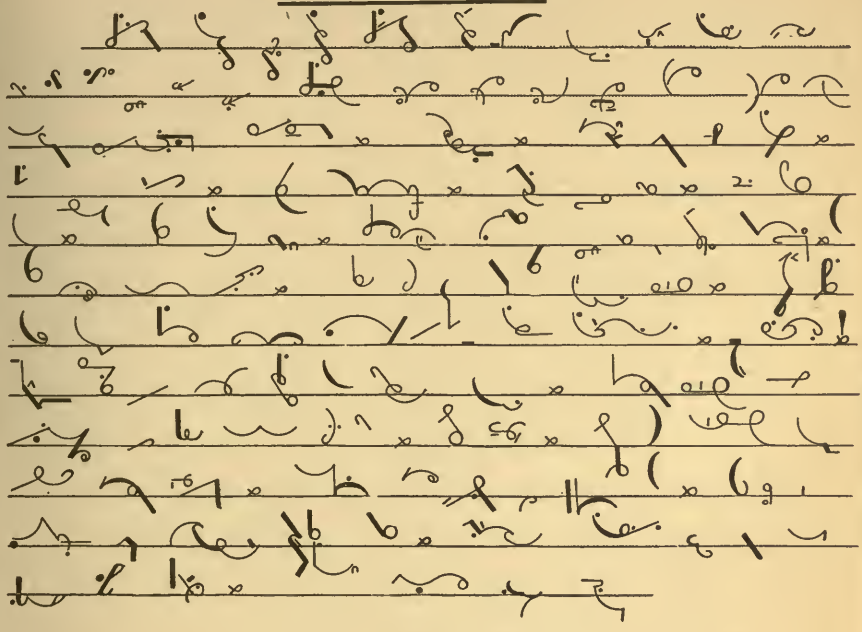
EXERCISE XII.



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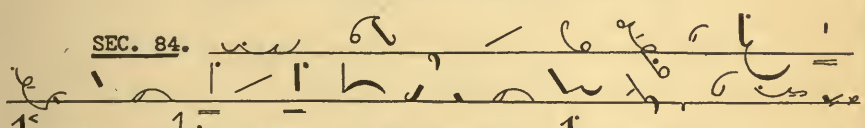
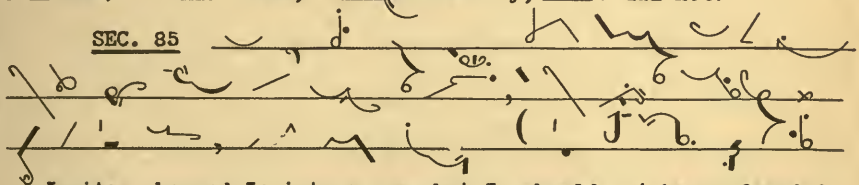
VARIOUS EXPEDIENTS.

SEC. 84.



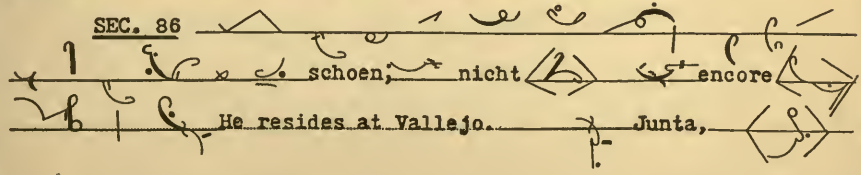
Idea, Item, Identify, I did not.

SEC. 85



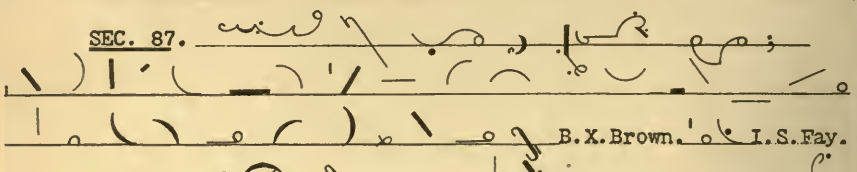
Jupiter changed Io into a cow, but Io should not be confounded with Ia, the daughter of Midas, who wedded Atys.

SEC. 86

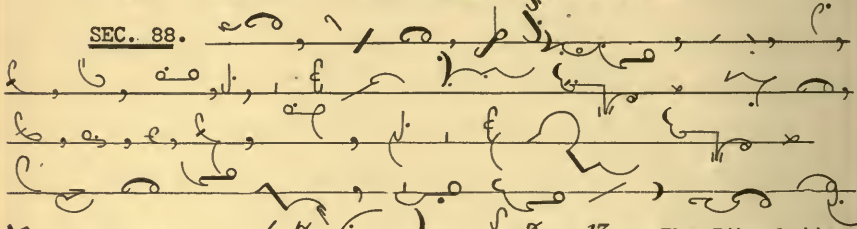


schoen; nicht encore

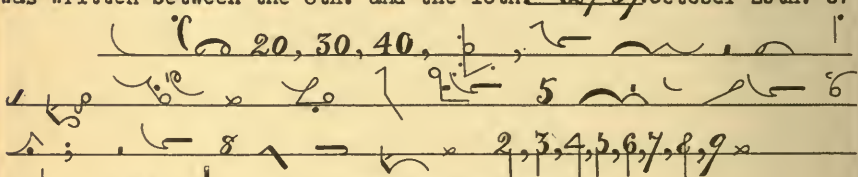
He resides at Vallejo. Junta,

SEC. 87. 

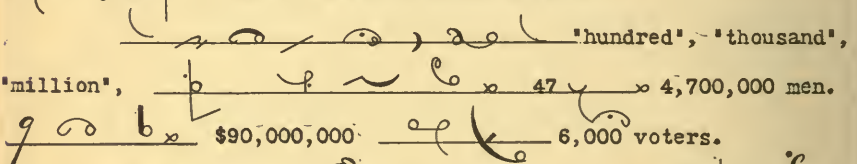
B.X.Brown. I.S.Fay.

SEC. 88. 

The 7th. letter was written between the 8th. and the 13th. October 29th.'57



It is worth about $240.00

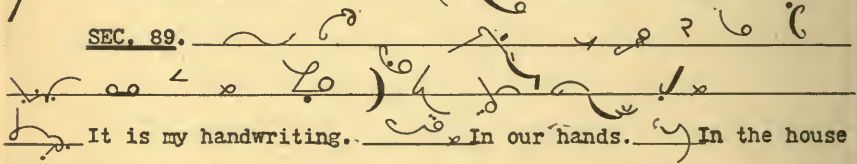


'hundred', 'thousand', 'million',

4,700,000 men.

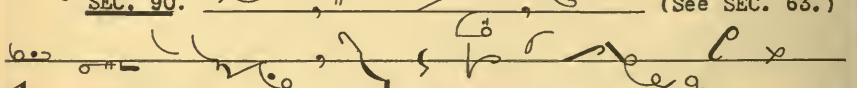
$90,000,000

6,000 voters.

SEC. 89. 

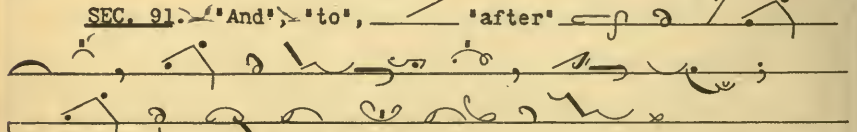
It is my handwriting. In our hands. In the house

At my house. And the other. And the reason.

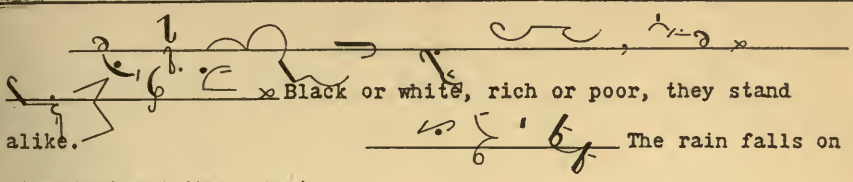
SEC. 90. 

(See SEC. 63.)

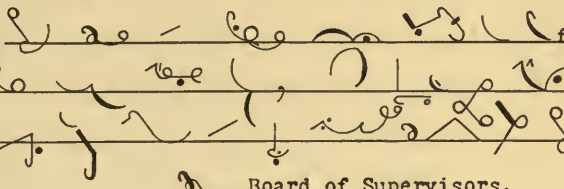
Identical. Mechanical. Stranger.

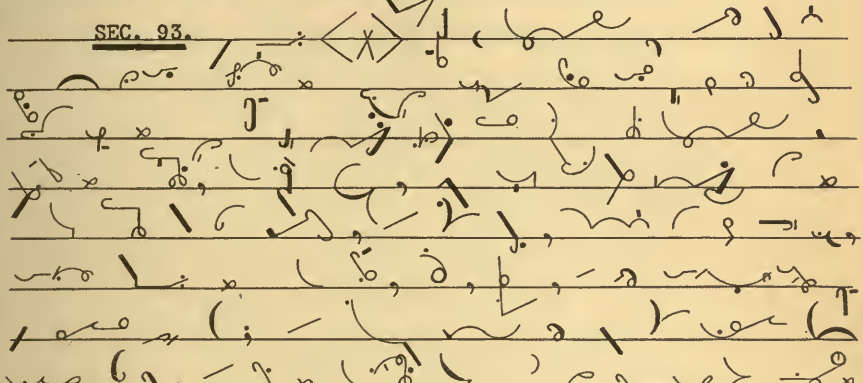
SEC. 91. 'And', 'to', 'after' 

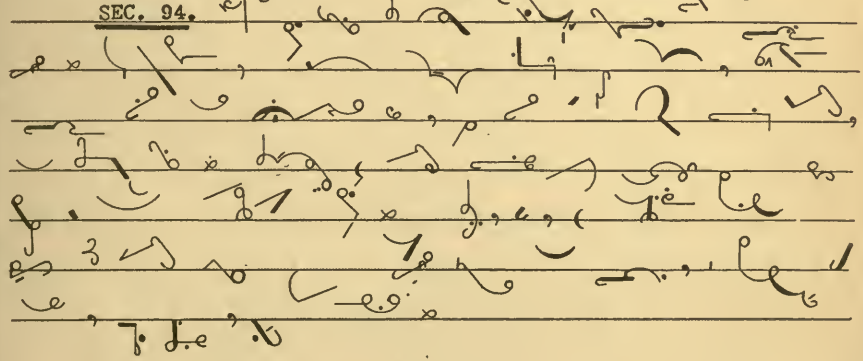
Time after time. From week to week. Hours and hours went by. It has gone over term after term.



the just and the unjust.

SEC. 92. 

SEC. 93. 

SEC. 94. 

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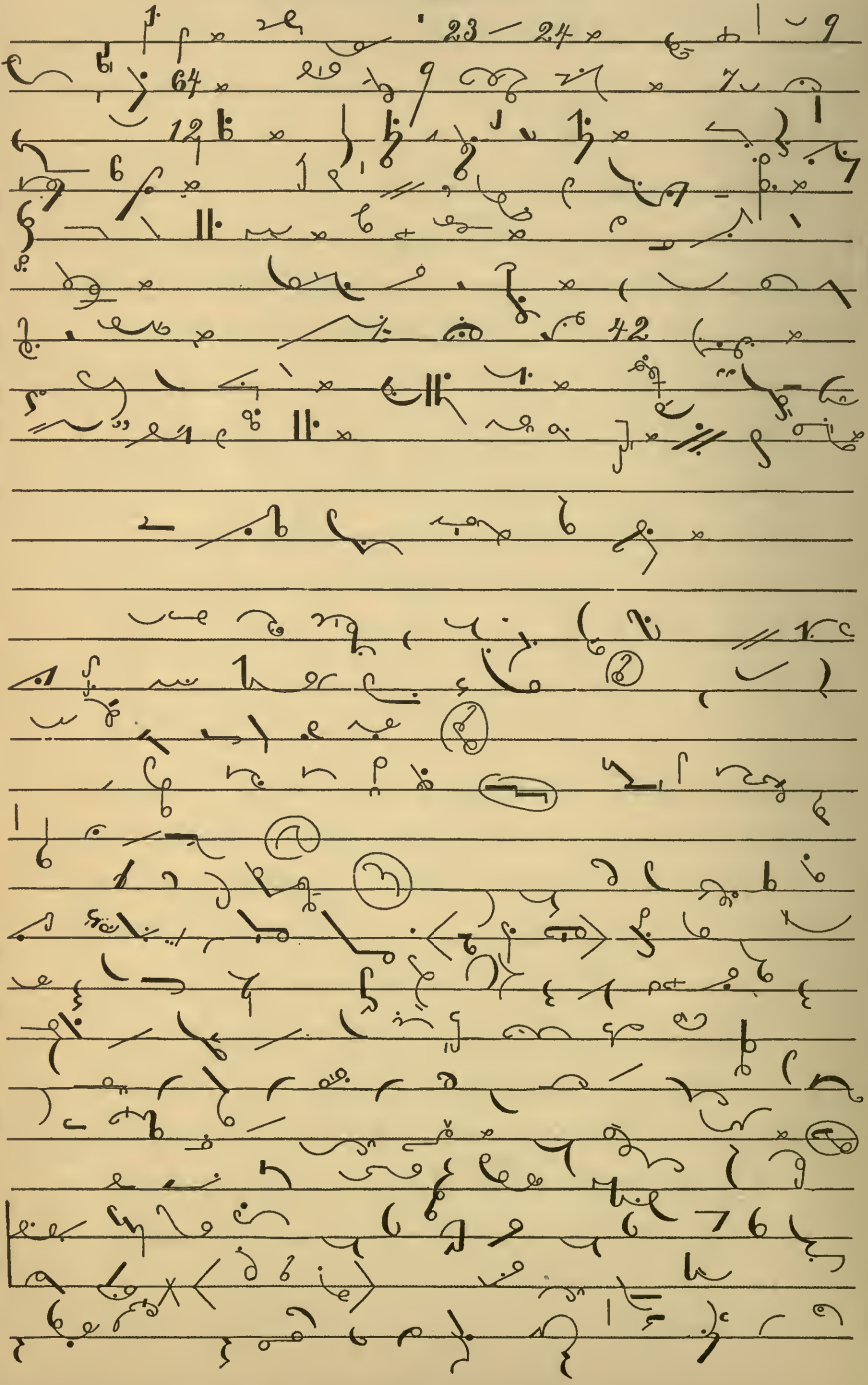
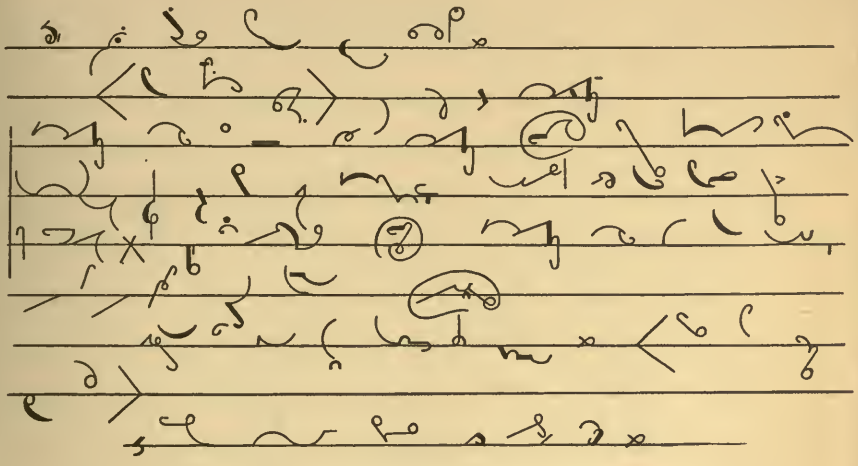
EXERCISE XIII.





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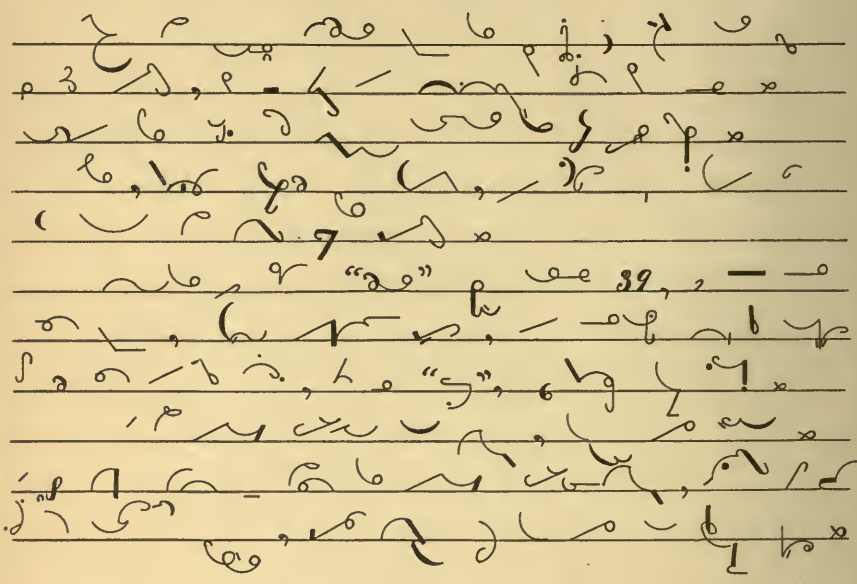
VOCABULARY.



A

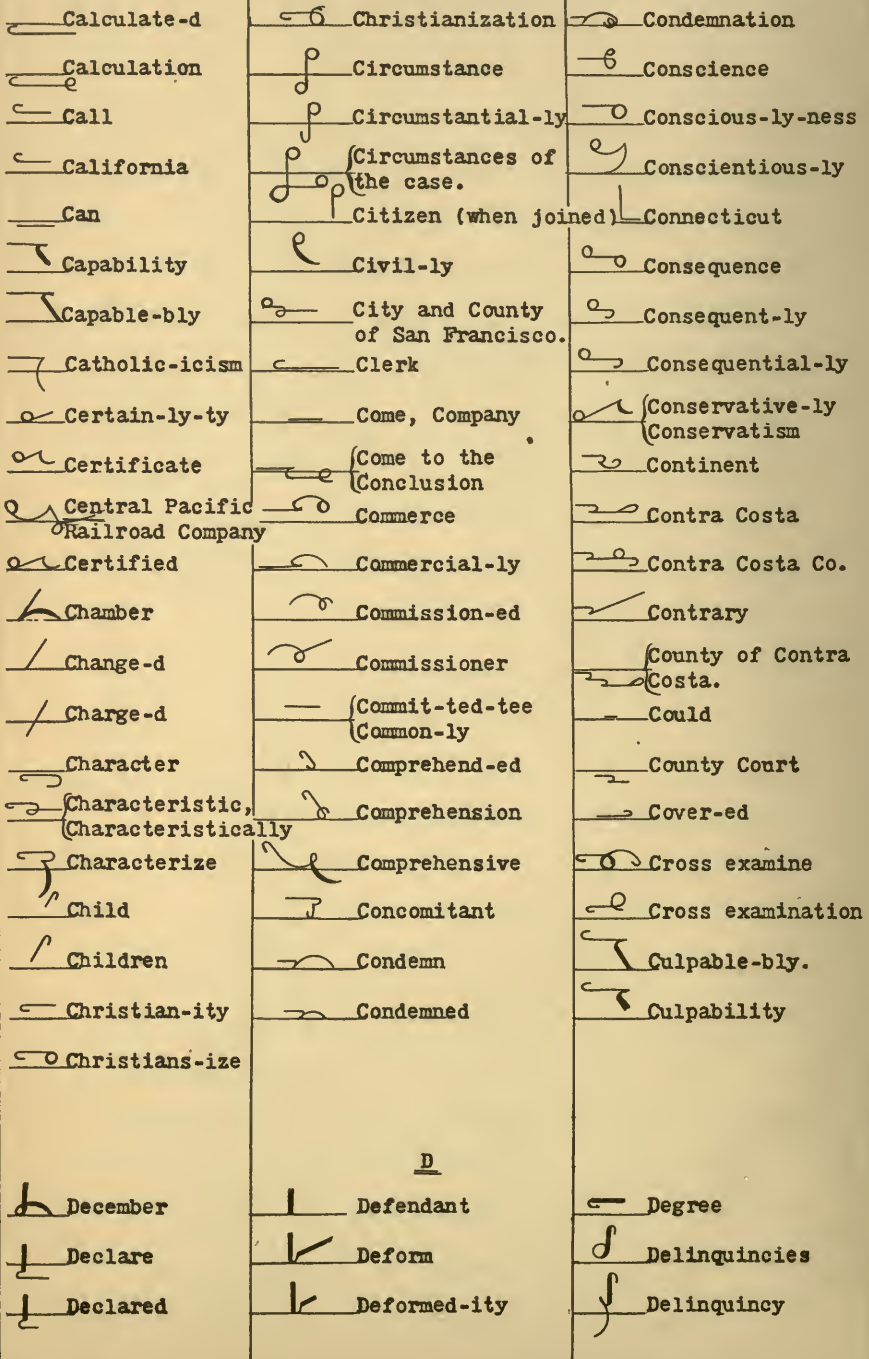
A
About
About it
Accept
Accepted
Accompany-ied
Accompaniment
According-ly
Acknowledge
Acknowledged
Acquainted-ance
Administer
Administrate-d, Administered.
Administration
Administrator
Administratrix
Advantage
Advantages-ageous
Advertise
Advertisement
Affidavit
Aforementioned
Aforesaid
After
Again-st
Agency
Agent
Ago
Agriculture-al
Agriculturalist
Ah!
Alcohol
Alive
Alkali
All
All around
All right
Almighty
Almost

Along
Already
Also
Always
Always has been
Altitude
Although
Altogether
American Citizen
Among
Amongst
An, And
And the
Anglo Saxon
Annihilate
Annihilated
Annihilation
Anniversary
Another
Antagonism
Antagonistic-al-ly
Any
Apportion-ment
Apportioned
Apprehend
Apprehension
As
As great
As has, As is
As soon as
Assured-ly
As to be
Astonish-ed
Astonishment
At all events
At any rate
At last
At least
Atheist
Atheistical-ly
Atmosphere
Atmospherical-ly
Attainable
Archbishop
Architect-ure, Architectural-ly
Avoid
Awe
At that time

B

Bad
Baptism
Baptist-tized
Be
Because
Before
Began
Begin-ning
Begins
Begun
Behind
Belong-ed
Be not
Between
Between it (the)
Between their
Between us
Beyond
Body
Bombast
Bombastic
Bombastical-ly
Business
But
But of that
By
By what

C


Calculate-d
Calculation
Call
California
Can
Capability
Capable-bly
Catholic-icism
Certain-ly-ty
Certificate
Central Pacific Railroad Company
Certified
Chamber
Change-d
Charge-d
Character
Characteristic, Characteristically
Characterize
Child
Children
Christian-ity
Christians-ize
Christianization
Circumstance
Circumstantial-ly
Circumstances of the case.
Citizen (when joined)
Civil-ly
City and County of San Francisco.
Clerk
Come, Company
Come to the Conclusion
Commerce
Commercial-ly
Commission-ed
Commissioner
Commit-ted-tee Common-ly
Comprehend-ed
Comprehension
Comprehensive
Concomitant
Condemn
Condemned
Condemnation
Conscience
Conscious-ly-ness
Conscientious-ly
Connecticut
Consequence
Consequent-ly
Consequential-ly
Conservative-ly Conservatism
Continent
Contra Costa
Contra Costa Co.
Contrary
County of Contra Costa.
Could
County Court
Cover-ed
Cross examine
Cross examination
Culpable-bly.
Culpability

D

December
Declare
Declared
Defendant
Deform
Deformed-ity
Degree
Delinquincies
Delinquincy

Delinquent
Deliverance
Deliver-ed-y
Democrat-ic-ally
Democracy
Demonstrate-d
Demonstration
Denominate-d-ation
Describe-d
Description
Descriptive-ly
Deserve-d-ly-ing
Determine-d-tion
Develope-d-ment
Devolve-d
Did
Did it
Did not
Didn't
Different-ly-ence
Difficult-y
Dignify-fied-ly
Delapidate-d-ation
Discriminate-d,
Discrimination
Distinguish-ed
Distinct-ly-tion
District Attorney
District of
Columbia.
District Court
Dollar
Do not
Don't
Downright
Downward
During
Dwell-ing

E

Each
Eastern Cities
Eastern States
Electric-al-ly
Electricity
Elongate
Elongation
Emphatic
Embody-ied
Endeavor
Endeavored
England
English
Enthusiast-ic-ally
Enthusiasm
Envelope
Equal-ly
Especial-ly
Establish-ed
Establishment
Except
Exception
Exceptionable
Exchange-d
Expect-ed
Extinct
Extinction
Extraordinary-ily
Extravagant-ly-ance
Ever- Every
Eye

F

Familiar-ly
Familiarity
Familiarization
Favor-ed
Favorable-bly
February
Fellow Citizens
Fever
Feverish-ly
Fever and ague
Few
First

For, Fore
Forearmed
Forewarned
For instance
For the first time
Form-ed
Formal-ly
Formality
Former
Formerly
Frequent-ly
From
Fugitive
Furnish-ed-ture

G

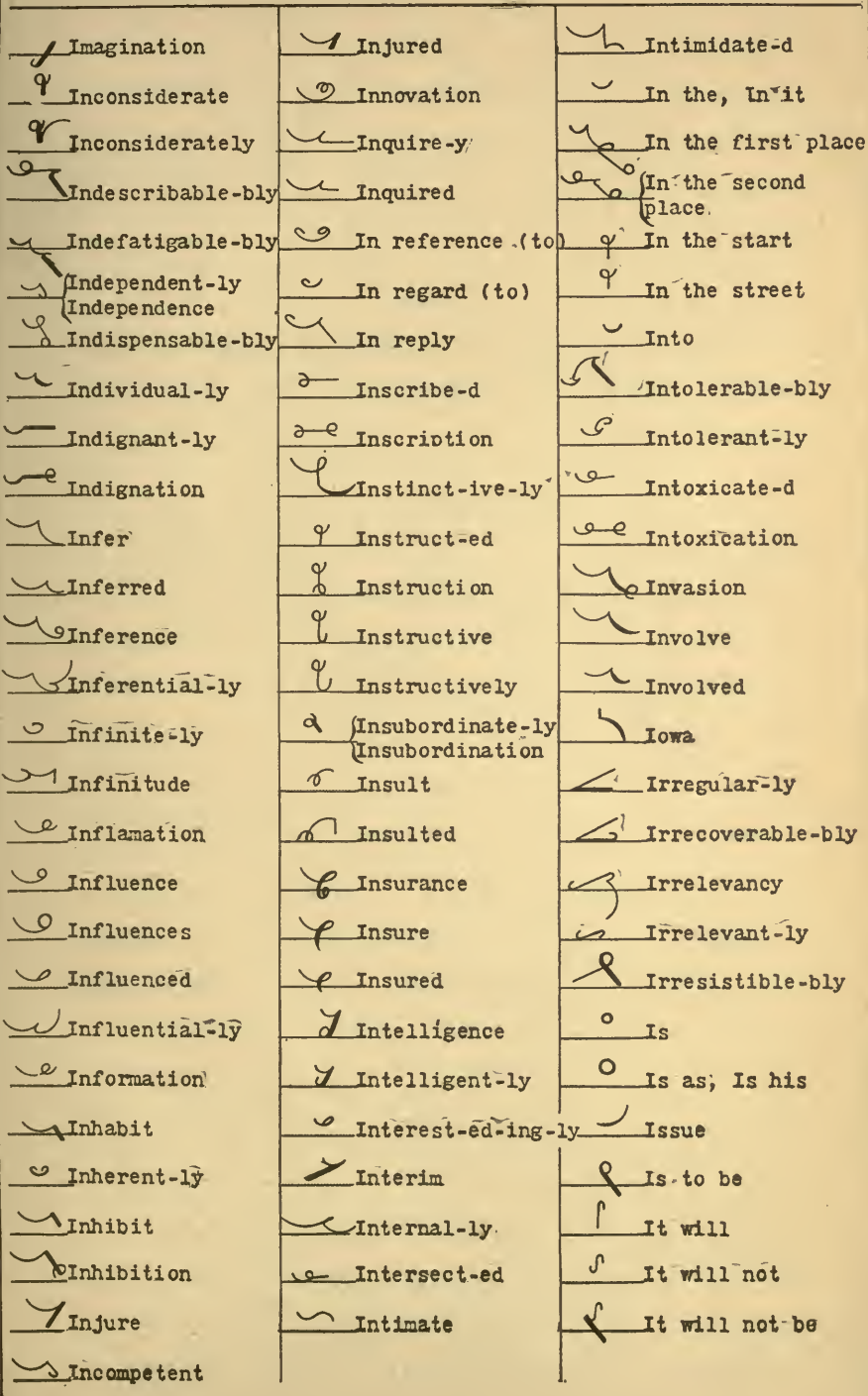
General-ly
Generalize
Generalization
Generalizes Genesis
Gentleman-men
Give, Given
Glorification
Govern-ed-ment
Governor
Great Britain
Great Britain and Ireland
Greater & Greater
Greater or less

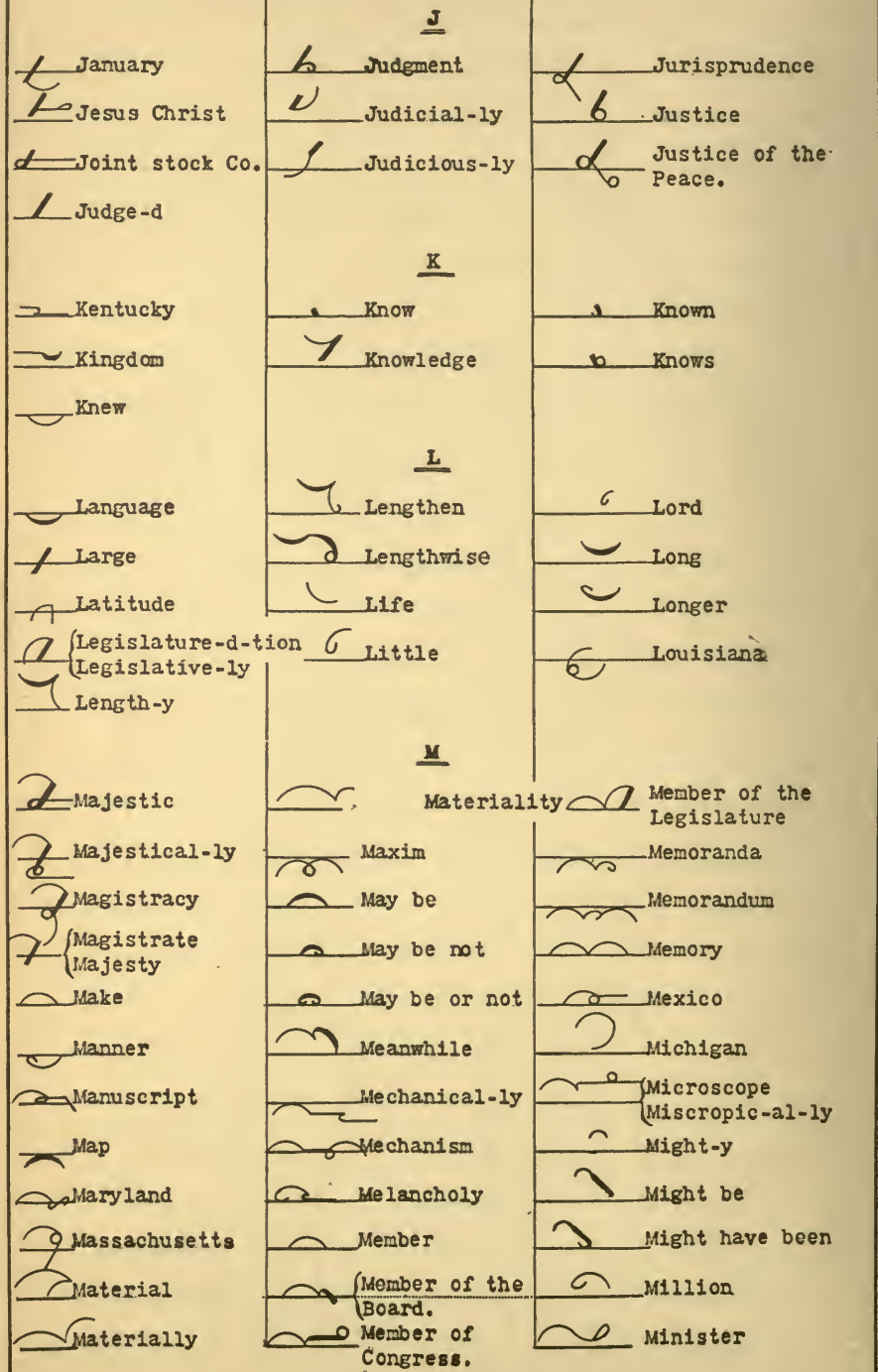
H

Habeas corpus
Had not
Half
Handsome
Handsomely
Handwriting
Happy
Has
Has as, Has his, (us)
Has to be
Have
He
He is, He has
Her
Hers, Herself
Hereon
Heretofore
Him
Himself
His
His has, His is
Historical-ly
History
Home
Hon. Gentleman
Hon. Member
Hon. Senator
Hope
Horticulture-al
Horticulturalist
House
Hundred

I

I
If
Imagine-ary
Imaginable
Immaterial-ly
Immateriality
Immediate-ly
Immoderate
Immoderately
Important-ance
Impossible-bility
Improve-ment


Imagination
Inconsiderate
Inconsiderately
Indescribable-bly
Indefatigable-bly
Independent-ly
Independence
Indispensable-bly
Individual-ly
Indignant-ly
Indignation
Infer
Inferred
Inference
Inferential-ly
Infinite-ly
Infinitude
Inflamation
Influence
Influences
Influenced
Influential-ly
Information
Inhabit
Inherent-ly
Inhibit
Inhibition
Injure
Incompetent
Injured
Innovation
Inquire-y
Inquired
In reference (to)
In regard (to)
In reply
Inscribe-d
Inscription
Instinct-ive-ly
Instruct-ed
Instruction
Instructive
Instructively
Insubordinate-ly
Insubordination
Insult
Insulted
Insurance
Insure
Insured
Intelligence
Intelligent-ly
Interest-ed-ing-ly
Interim
Internal-ly
Intersect-ed
Intimate
Intimidate-d
In the, In it
In the first place
In the second place.
In the start
In the street
Into
Intolerable-bly
Intolerant-ly
Intoxicate-d
Intoxication
Invasion
Involve
Involved
Iowa
Irregular-ly
Irrecoverable-bly
Irrelevancy
Irrelevant-ly
Irresistible-bly
Is
Is as; Is his
Issue
Is to be
It will
It will not
It will not be


J
January
Judgment
Jurisprudence
Jesus Christ
Judicial-ly
Justice
Joint stock Co.
Judicious-ly
Justice of the Peace.
Judge-d
K
Kentucky
Know
Known
Kingdom
Knowledge
Knows
Knew
L
Language
Lengthen
Lord
Large
Lengthwise
Long
Latitude
Life
Longer
Legislature-d-tion
Legislative-ly
Little
Louisiana
Length-y
M
Majestic
Materiality
Member of the Legislature
Majestical-ly
Maxim
Memoranda
Magistracy
May be
Memorandum
Magistrate
Majesty
May be not
Memory
Make
May be or not
Mexico
Manner
Meanwhile
Michigan
Manuscript
Mechanical-ly
Microscope
Miscropic-al-ly
Map
Mechanism
Might-y
Maryland
Melancholy
Might be
Massachusetts
Member
Might have been
Material
Member of the Board.
Million
Materially
Member of Congress.
Minister

Ministration
Ministrate
Ministry
Misdemeanor
Misfortune

Necessary-ily
Never
Nevertheless
New
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Orleans
New Years
New York
No

Object-ed
Objection
Objectionable
Observation
Observe-d-er-ance
Of
Offspring
Oh. Owe
On
On all hands
Once or twice

Moderate
Monster
Monsters, Monstrous
Monstrosity
Mr.

N

Nolens Volens
None
No one
North Carolina
Northeast
Northeastern
Northeastern States
Northern States
Northwest

O

Once more
One hundred
On either hand
On the
On these
Onslaught
Opinion
Or
Ordinary-ily
Organ
Organic

Mr. Chairman
Mr. President
Mrs.
Much
Much more

Northwestern
Northwestern States
No sir
Not
Notwithstanding
November
Now
Number
Numbered

Organs, Organize
Organization
Organism
Original-ly-ate-d
Other
Others, Otherwise
Ought, Ought to
Ought to have
Ourselves
Out
Out of doors

Parellel
Parliament
Parliamentarian
Particular-ly
Patent
Patentee
Peculiar-ly-arity
Pennsylvania
People
Perfect-ed-ly
Perfection
Perpendicular-ly
Perpetual-ly
Perpetuate
Perpetuated
Philadelphia
Philanthropic-al
Philanthropically
Philanthropy-ist
Plaintiff
Pleasure

Qualification
Qualify
Quality

Railroad
Railroad Company

P

Poor
Popular-ly-arity
Portion
Possible-bly
Power
Practicable
Practicability
Practice
Practiced
Prejudice-d
Prejudicial-ly
Preliminary-ily
Preponderate-d
Preponderation
Prescribe-d
Proscribe-d
Prescription
Proscription
Preserve-d
Preservation
Prima Facie

Q

Quantity
Quarter

R

Recollect-ed
Recollection

Principal-ly-ple
Privilege
Probable-bly,
Probability
Product
Production
Productive
Prolong-ed
Proper-ly-ty
Proportion-ed
Proportionate-ly
Protect
Protection
Protective
Protestant
Protestantism
Public-ly-ish-ed.
Pure
Purpose
Put up

Question
Questionable-bly

Refer-red
Reference

Regard-ed

Regular-ly-arity

Relate

Relent

Relevant

Relevancy

Religion

Religious

Religiously

Relinquish-ed-ment

Remark-ed-able
Remarkably

Remember-ed

Remembrance

Reminiscence

Represent-ed-ation

Republic-an
Republish-ed

Republicanism

Require

Required

Resemble

Resembled

Resemblance

Reserve-d-ation

Resolution

Responsible-bly
Responsibility

Rev. Dr.

Revised Statutes

Revive-d

Revivify

Revolution

Revolutionary

Revolve-d

Revolver

Rifle

Romanism

Roman Catholic

S

Sacramento

Said to have

San Francisco

Satisfaction

Satisfy-fied
Satisfactory-ily

Satisfies

Saw

Say

Scientifically

Secession

Secessionist

Secretary

Secretary of State

Secure

See

Self

Selfish-ly

Selfsame

Selves

Sentimentalism

Separate-ly

September

Sequence

Several-ly

Shakspeare

Shall

She

Should

Show

Signify-fied
Significant-ly-ance

Signification

Similar-ly-ity

Single-ly-ular-ly

Singularity

Situate-d

Situation

So

Social-ly

Socialistic

So far as

Somebody

Somewhat

South Carolina

South Carolinian

Southeast

Southeastern
Southern
Southerner
Southern Confederacy
Southern States
Southwest
Southwestern
Southwestern States
Speak-er
Special-ly
Spoke
Spoken
Spread
Square
Statistics
Statistical-ly
Subject-ed
Subjection
Subordinate-d-ly
Subordination
Subscribe-d-er
Subscription
Subserve-d
Such are, Such our
Suggest-ed-tion
Suggestive-ly
Superscribe-d
Superscription
Support
Supreme
Supreme Court of The United States
Survive-d
Survivor
Swindle-d-er

T

Take
Taken
Talk
Taxes
Technical-ly Technicality
Telegram
Telegraphic Dispatch
Telescope-ic Telescopically
Temper
Temperance
Temperature
Tennessee
Texas
Thank-ed
That
That there, (their) That they are
The
Their
Their own
Theistical-ly
Them
Themselves
There
Thereafter
Therefore
Theretofore
They
They are
These
Thing, Think
Those, Though
Thousand
Throughout (it)
Time
To, Too, Two
To be
Together
Tonight
Took
To the
To these
Trader
Tragedy-ic-al-ly
Traitor
Transaction

Transcribe-d-er
Transcription
Transfer
Transform-ed
True, Truth
Truthful-ly

U

Unconsidered
Unconstitutional-ly
Under
Under the influence of liquor
Uniform-ly-ed
Uniformity
Union
Unionist
United States
Universal-ly
Universe
University
Unselfish-ly
Unsocial-ly
Up
Upon
Usage
Use
Usual-ly

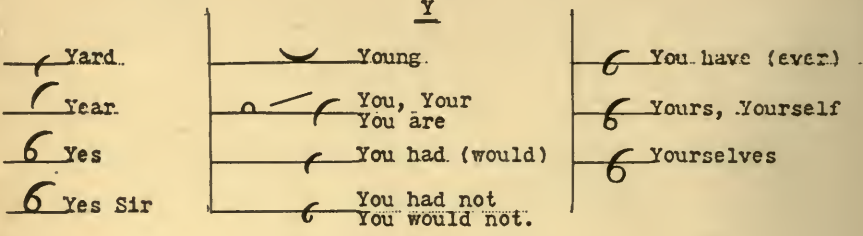
V

Vegetate-d-ation
Vegetarianism
View
Vice President
Virginia
Virginian
Virtue
Virtue, Virtuous
Void

W

Was
Washington
We
Well
Western
Western States
Were
What
What the
When
With regard (to)
Witness
Witnessed
Whence, When is
Whenever
Where
Whether
Whether or not
Which
While
Whilst
Who, Whose, Whom
Whosoever
World
Worth
Worthy
Who ever, Who have
Why
Will
Wisconsin
Wisdom
Wish
With
Within
Without
With reference
Would
Would not

Y


Yard
Year
Yes
Yes Sir
Young
You, Your
You are
You had (would)
You had not
You would not.
You have (ever)
Yours, Yourself
Yourselves

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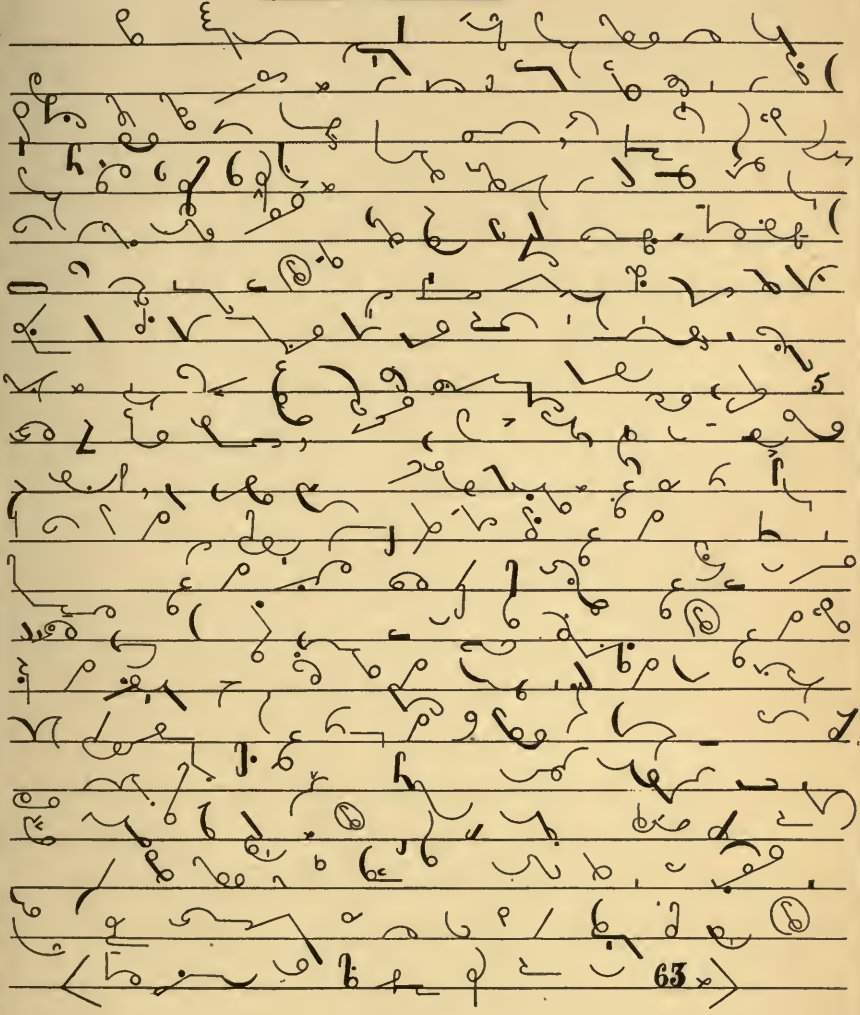
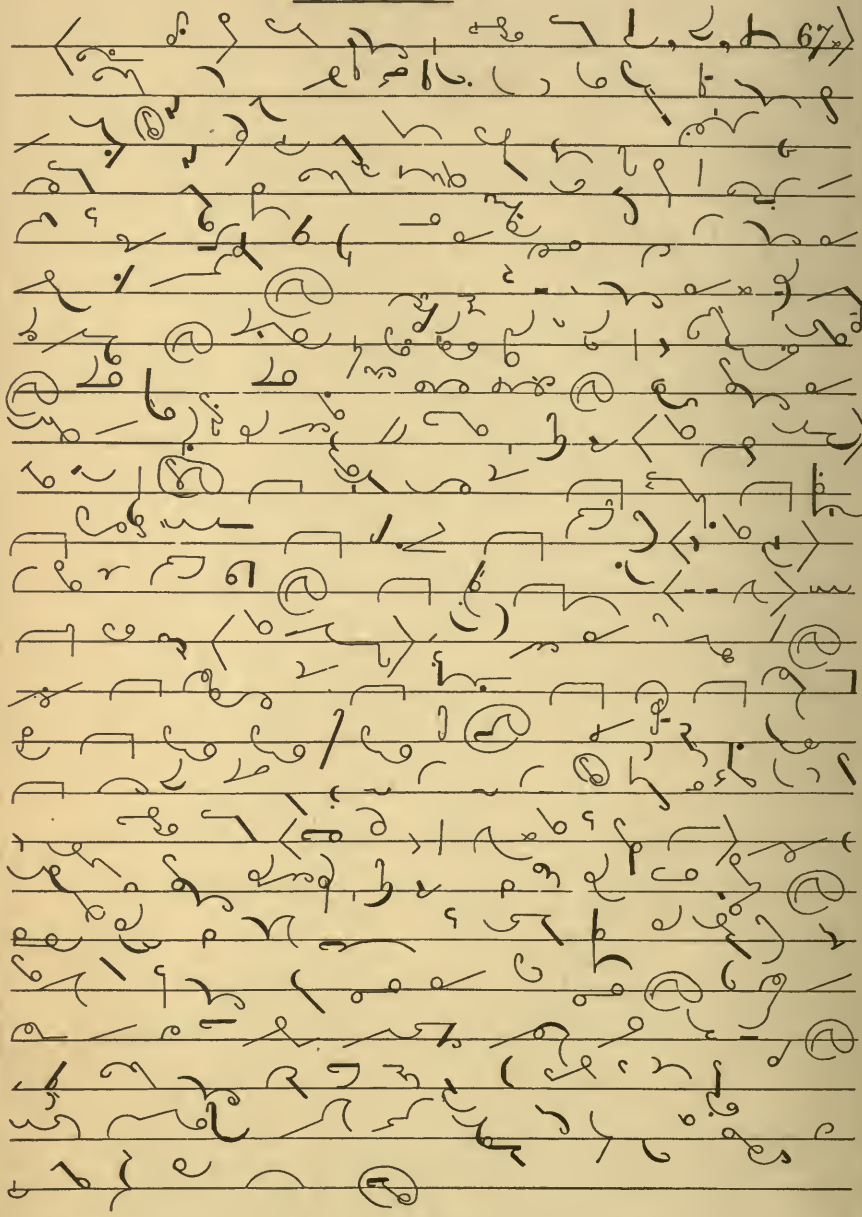
REPORTING EXAMPLES.

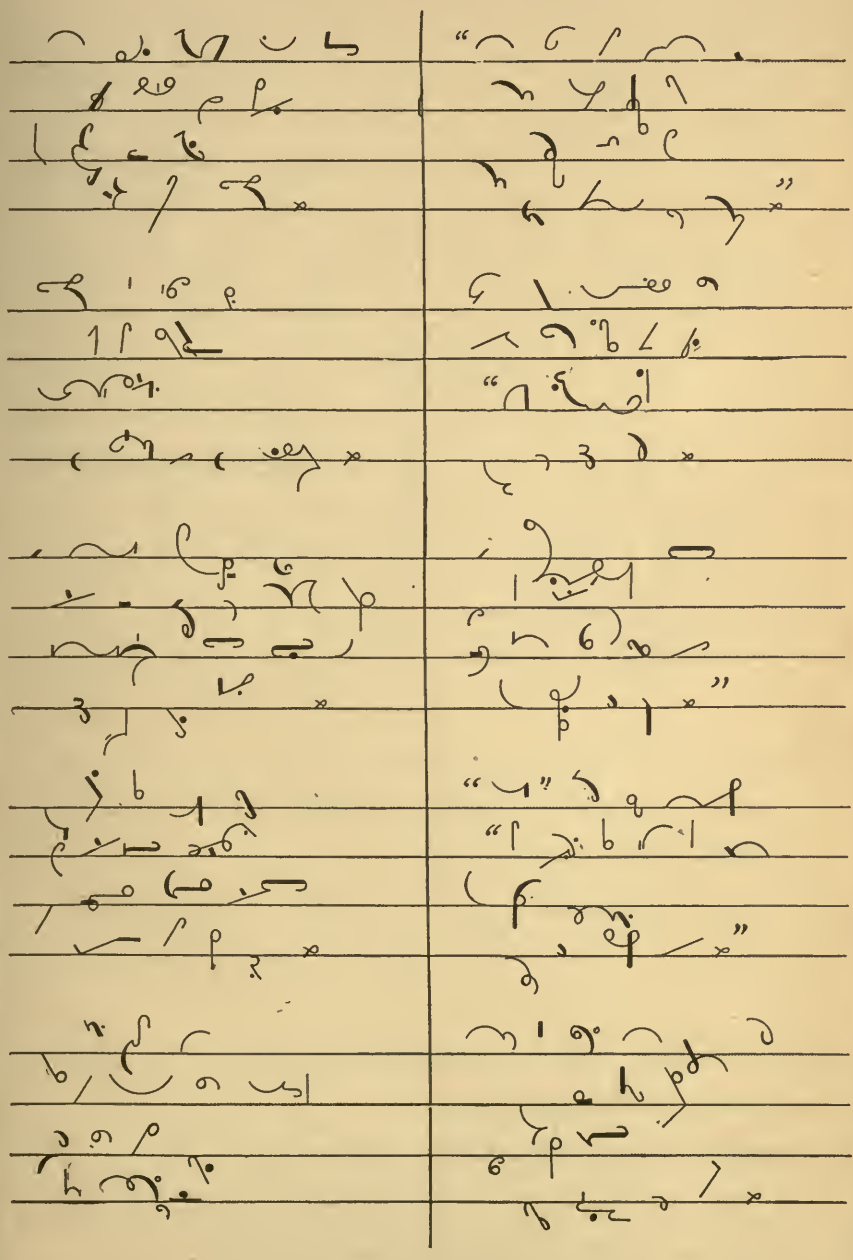
CALIFORNIA.

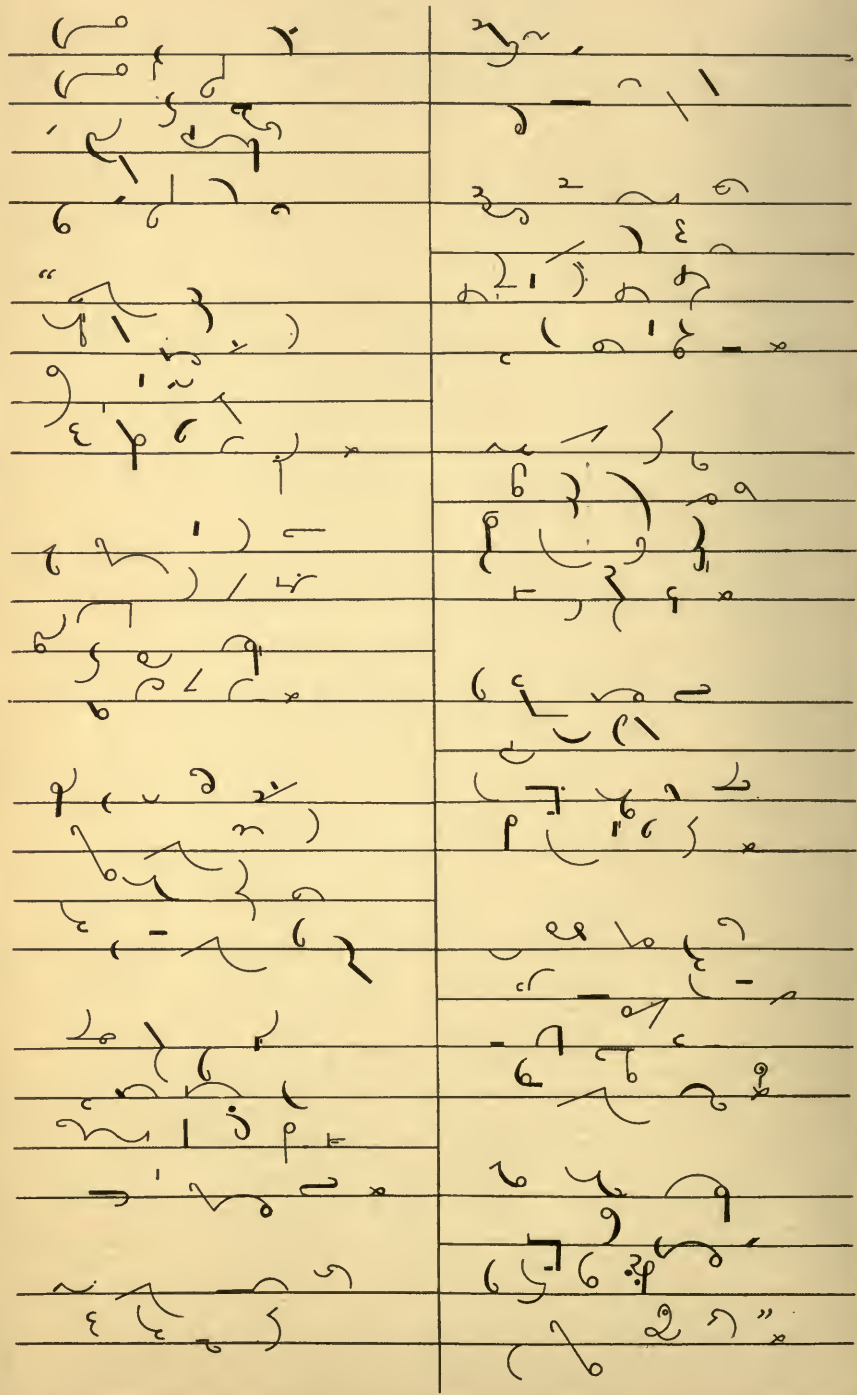


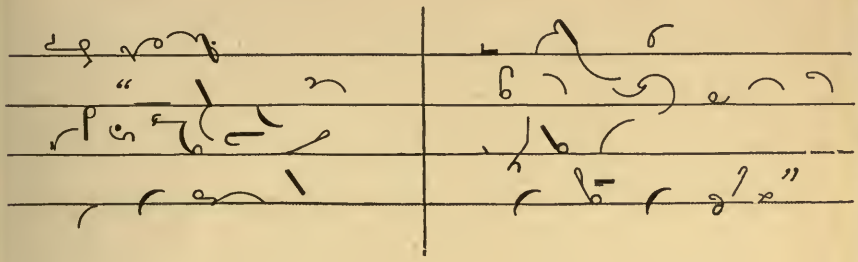
WOMAN.



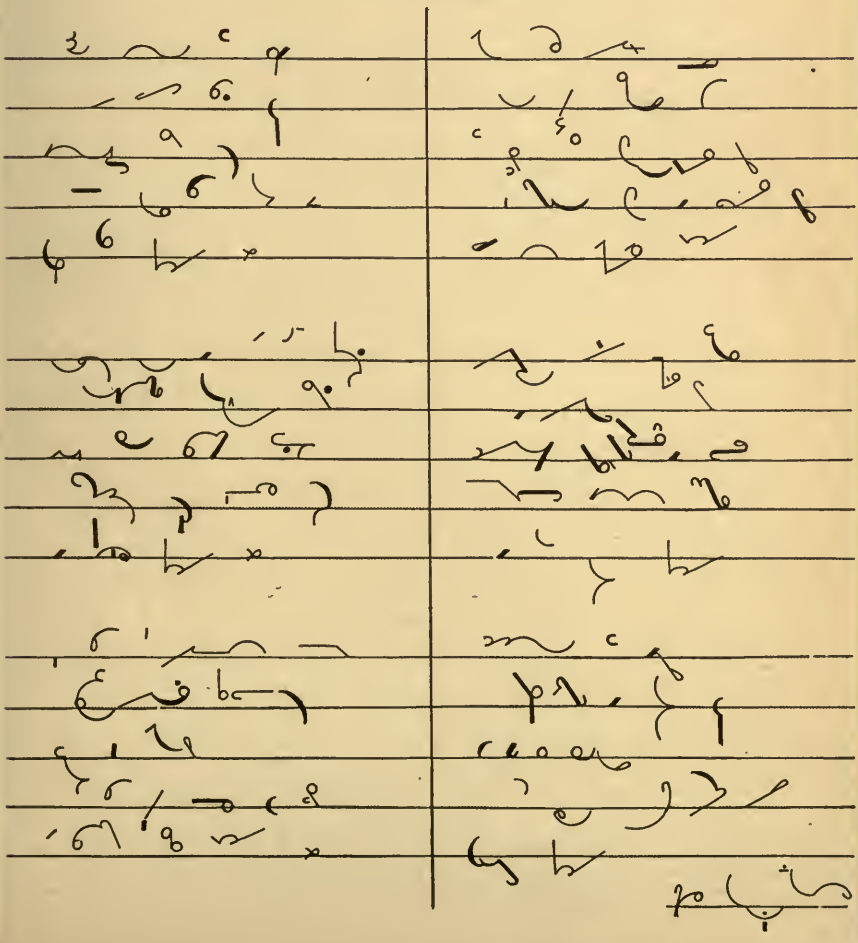
THE ORPHANS.



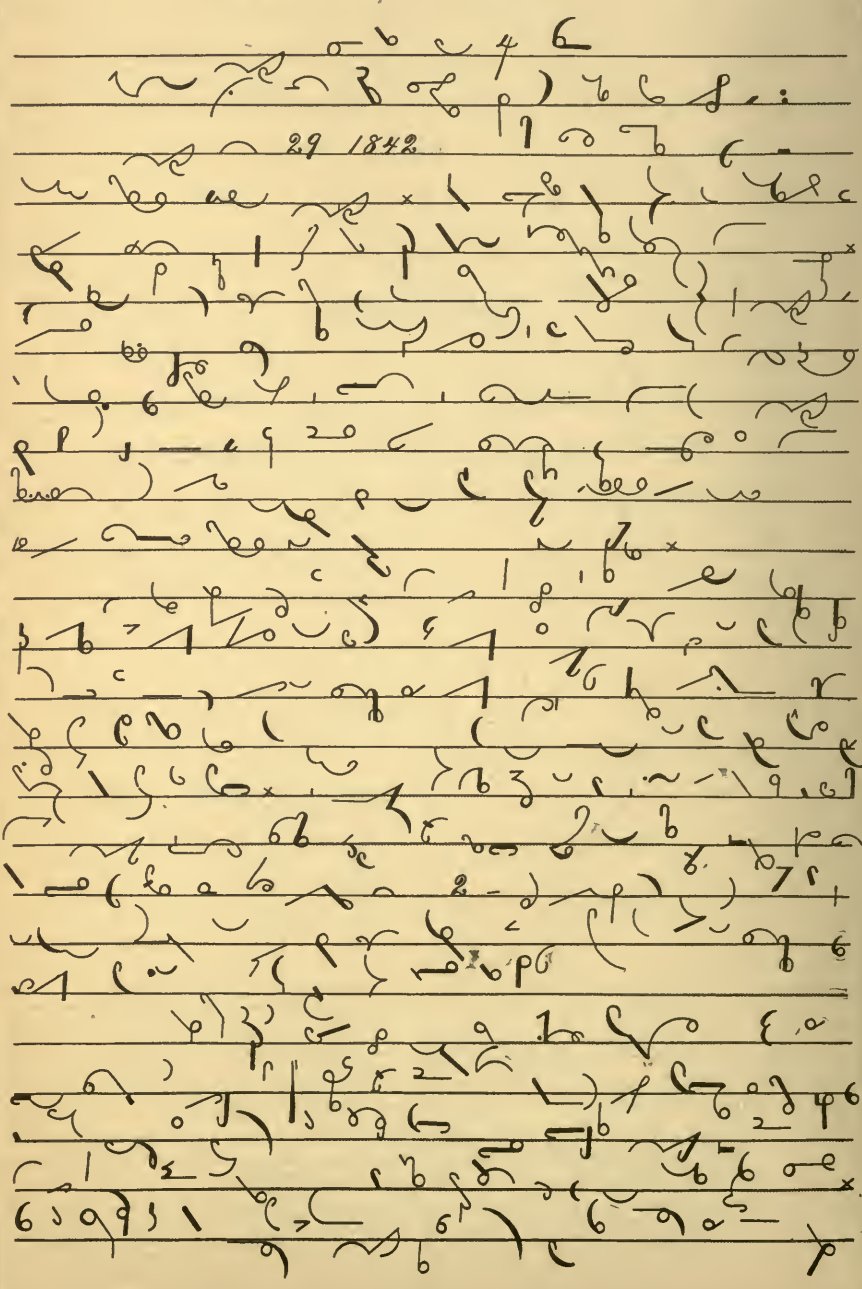


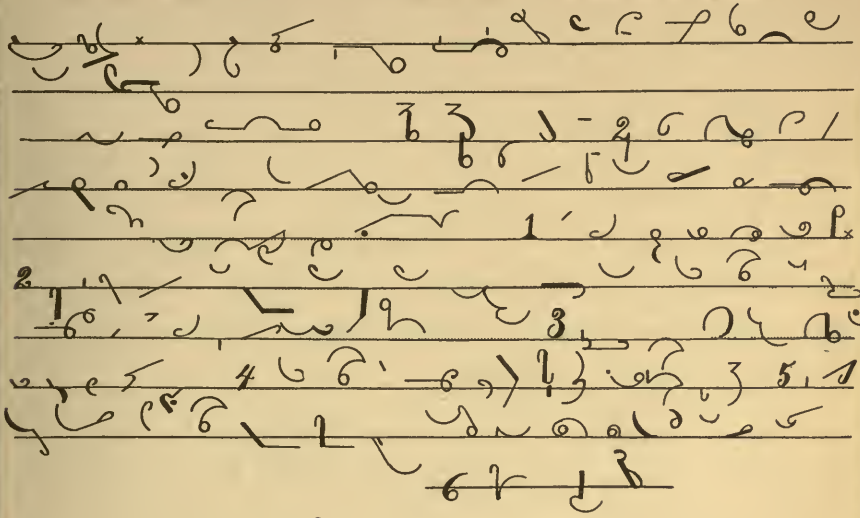


MONTEREY

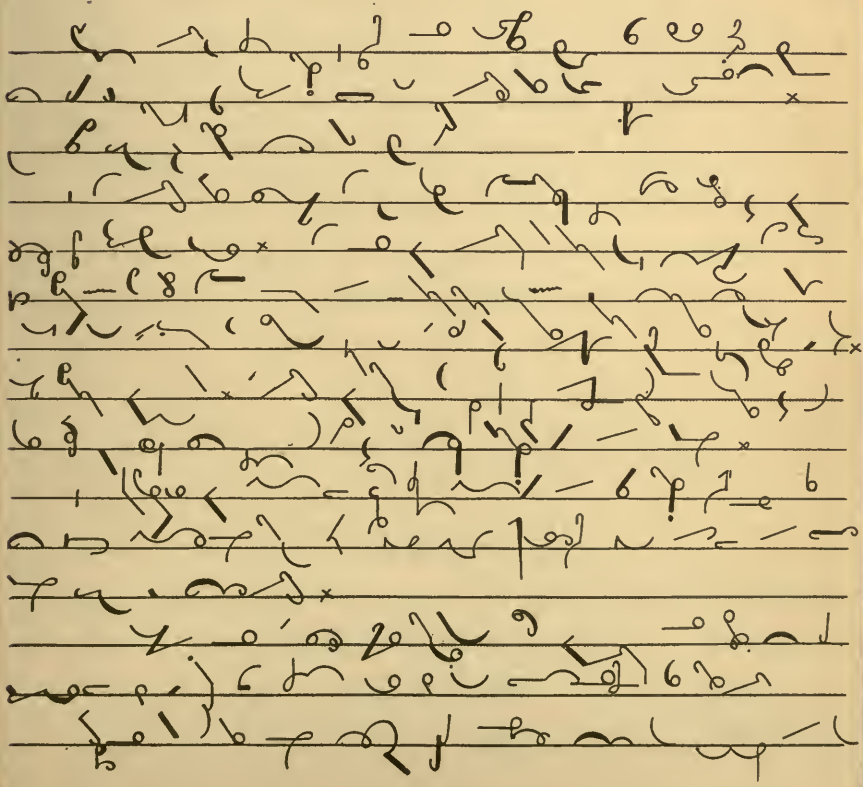


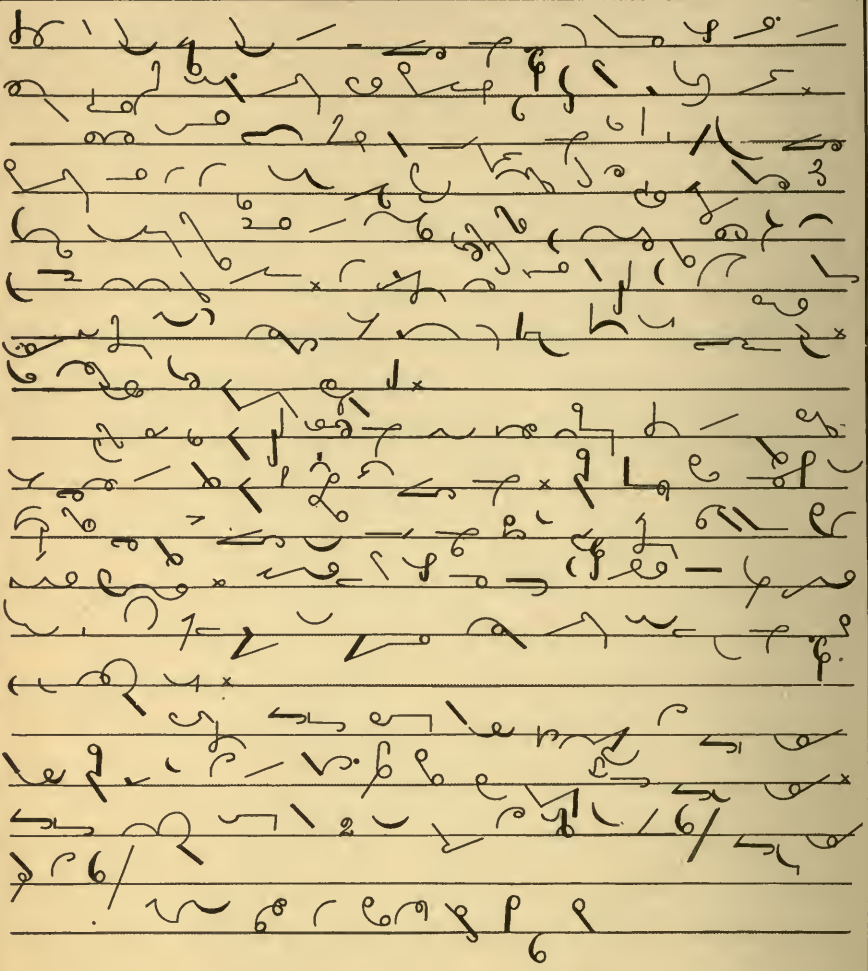
WEBSTERS' HOME



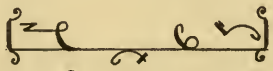


LAW REPORTING.

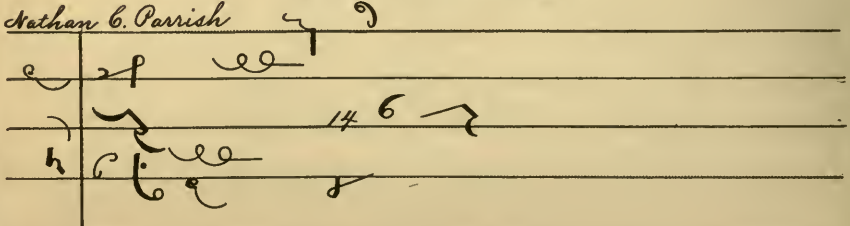


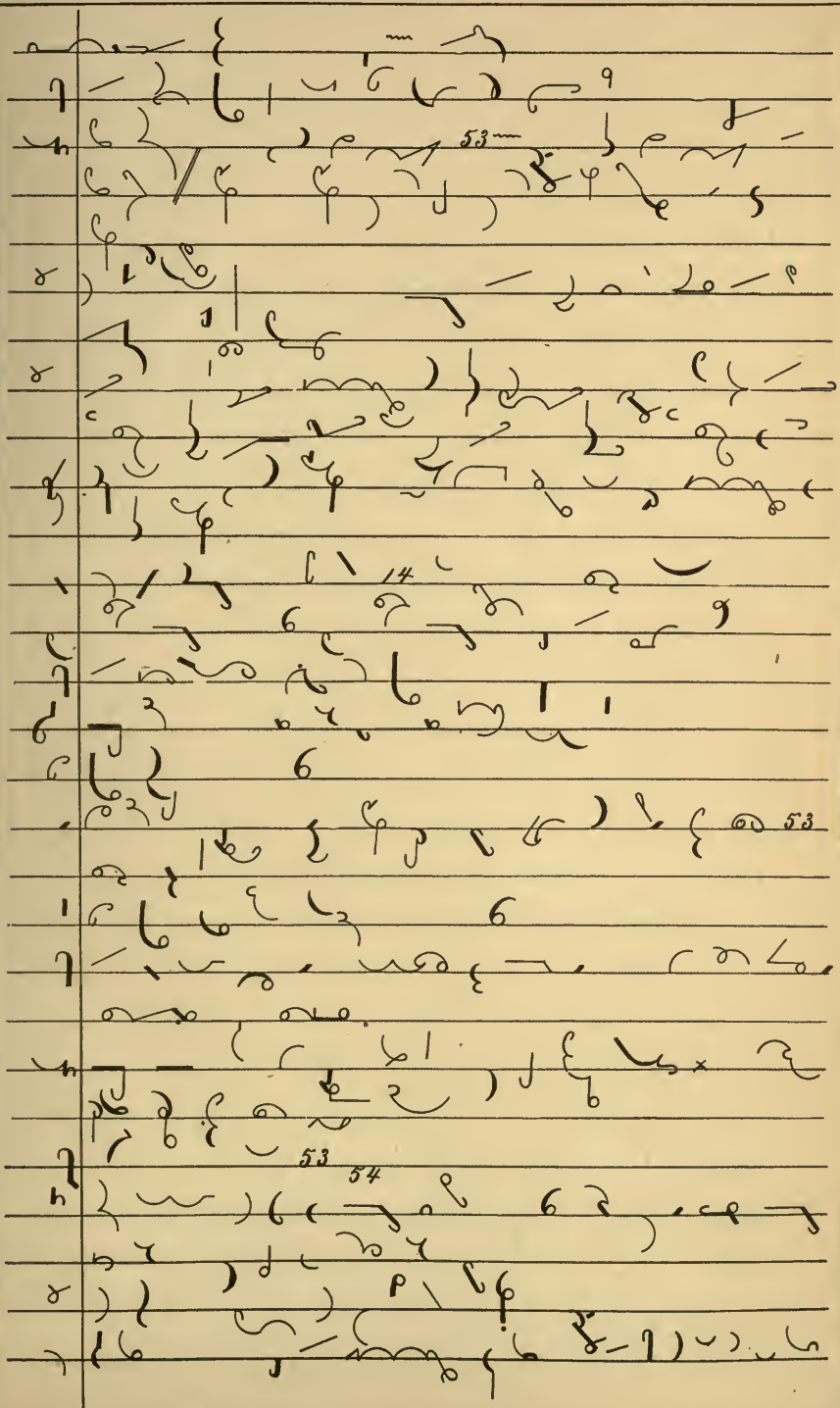


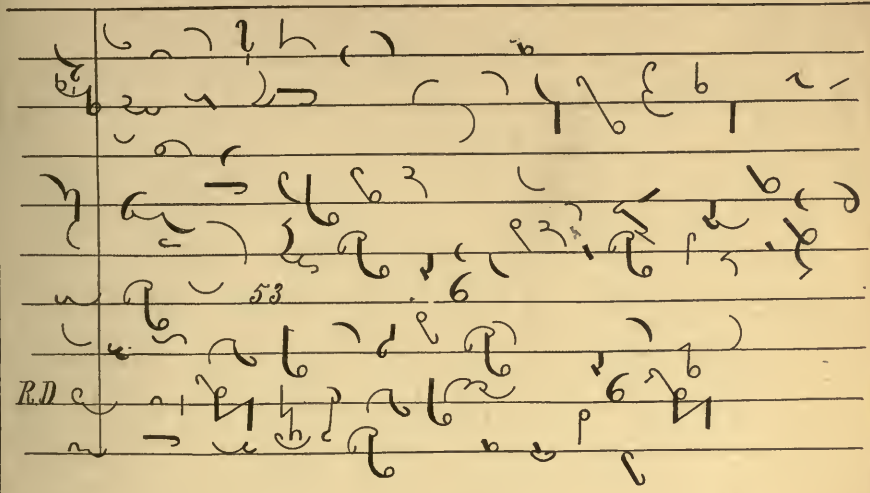
TESTIMONY OF NATHAN C. PARISH.



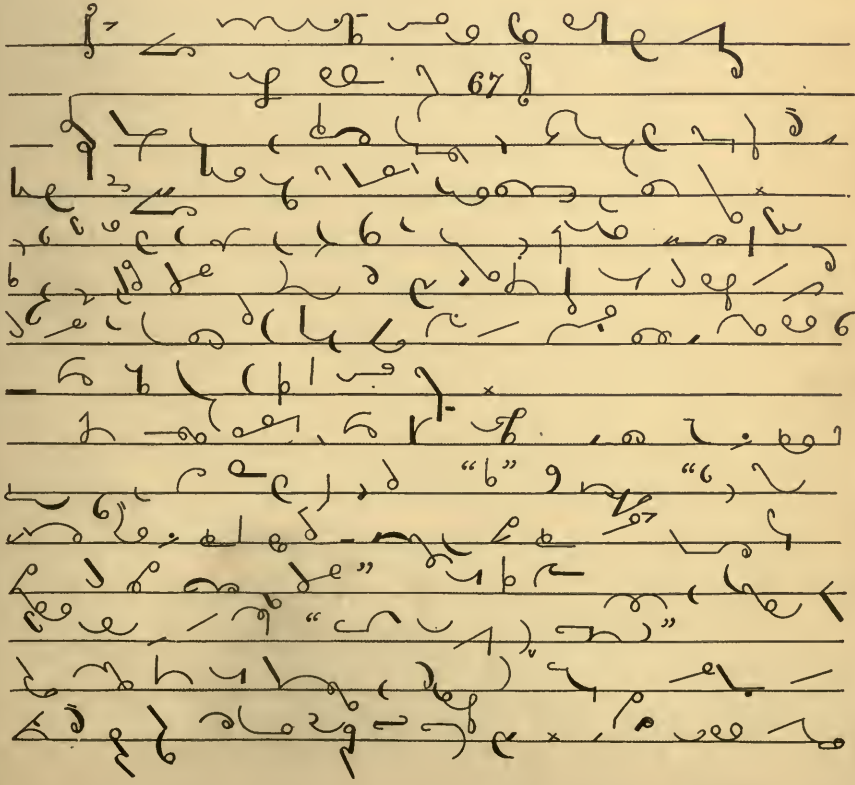
Nathan C. Parrish

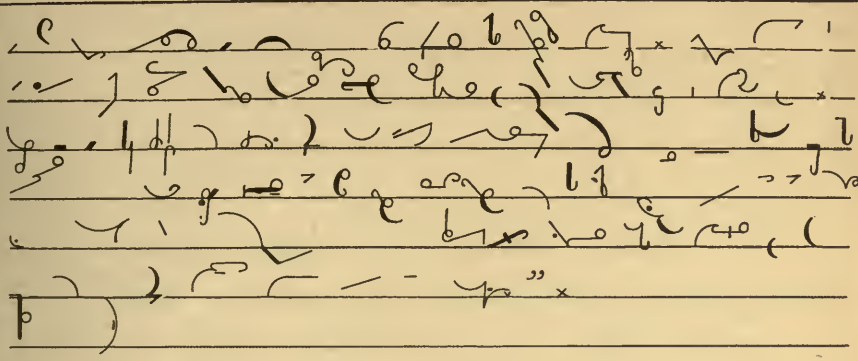




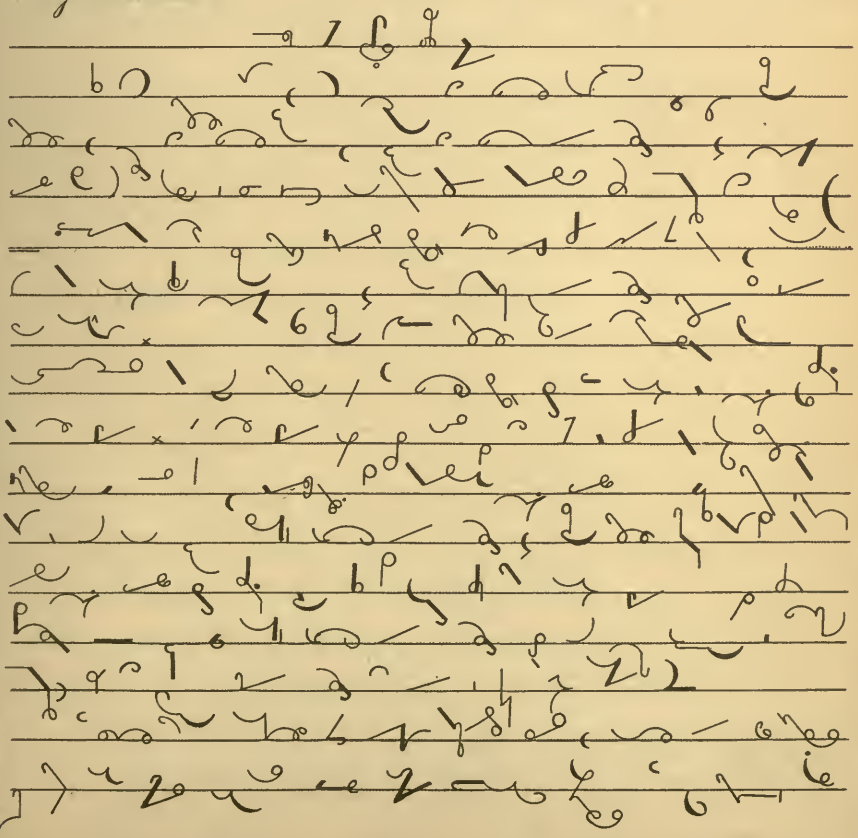


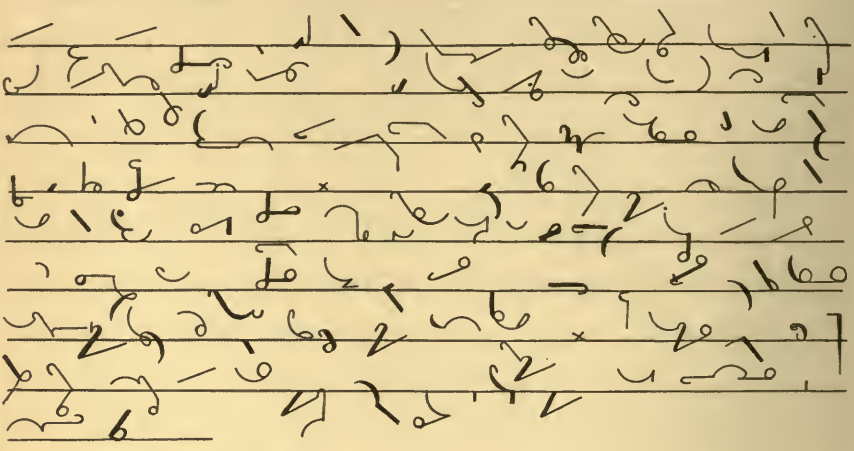
EXPERTS.



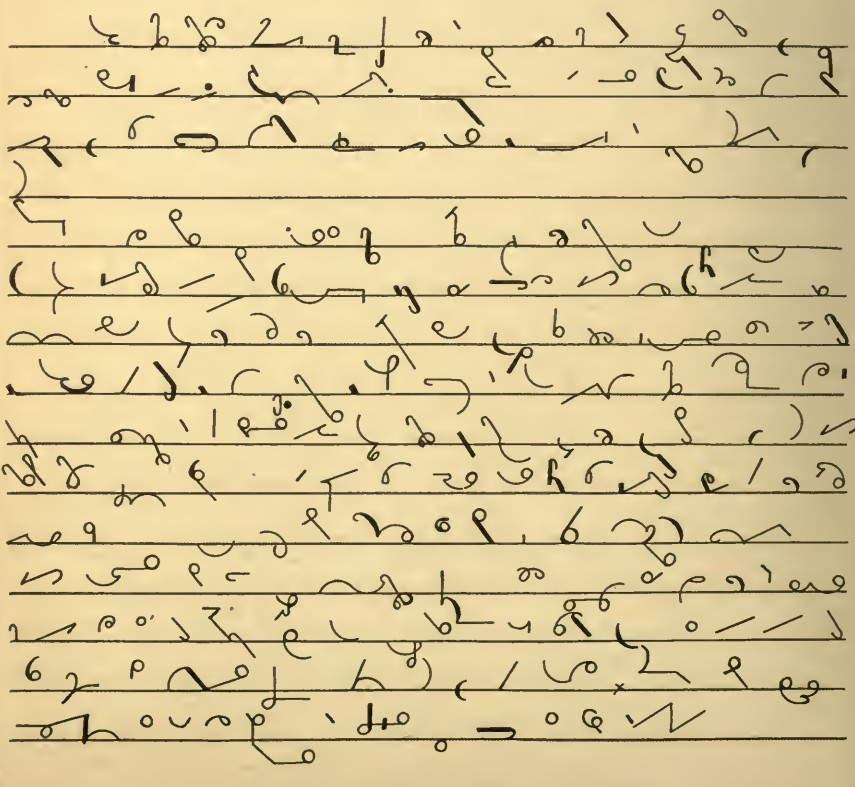


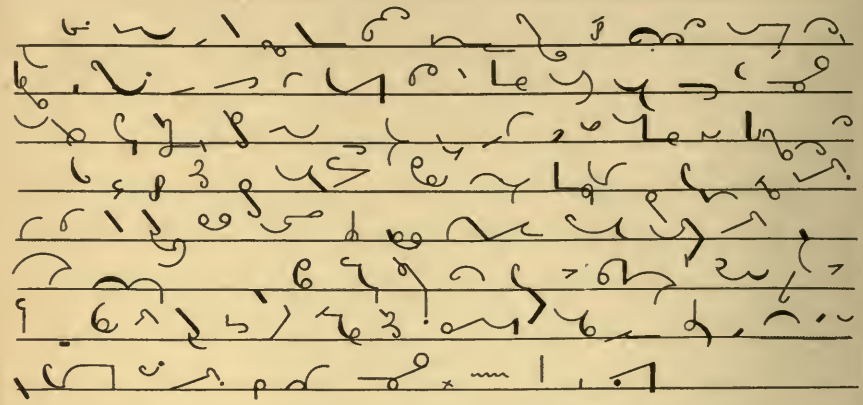
People etc.
vs
Mary Gersbach



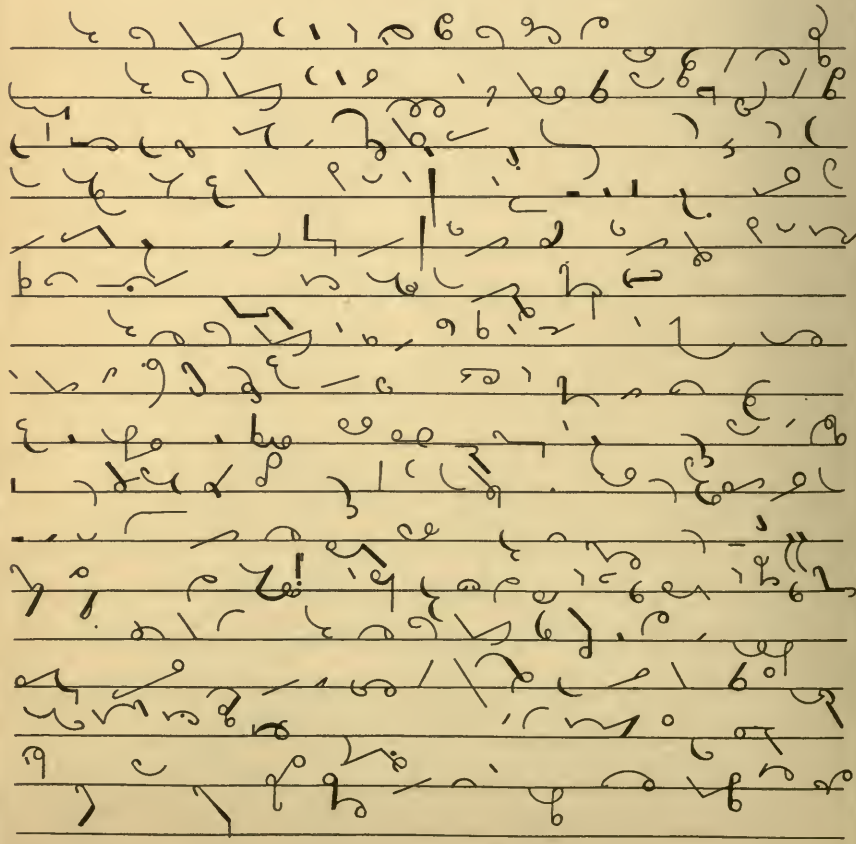


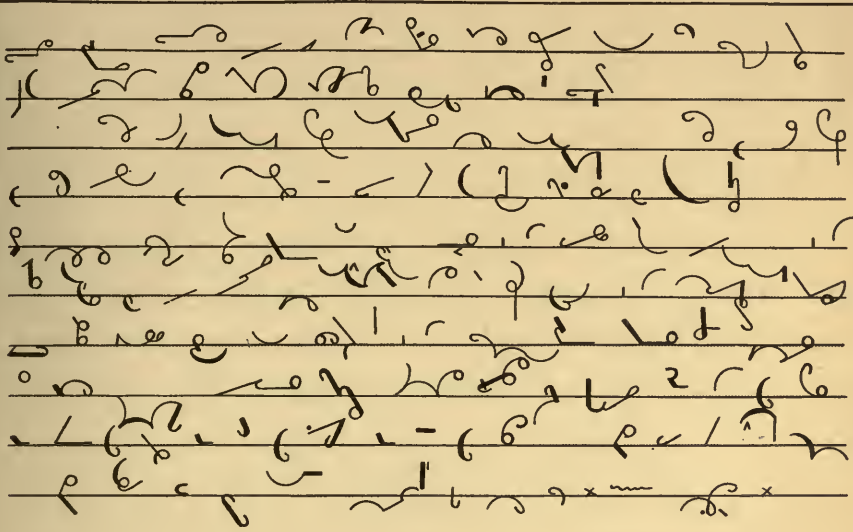
REPORTING AS A MENTAL EXERCISE.



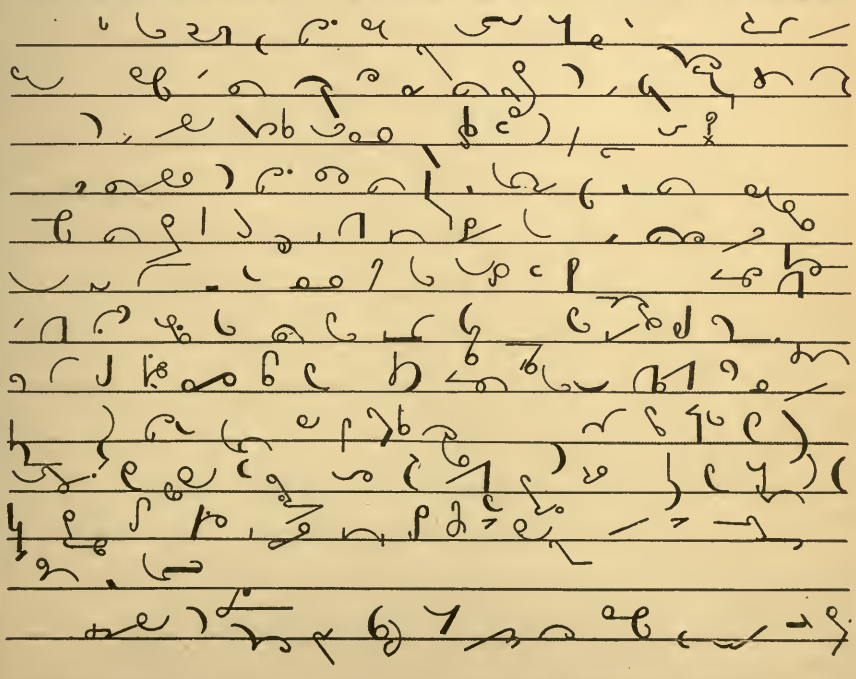


IMMORTALITY.

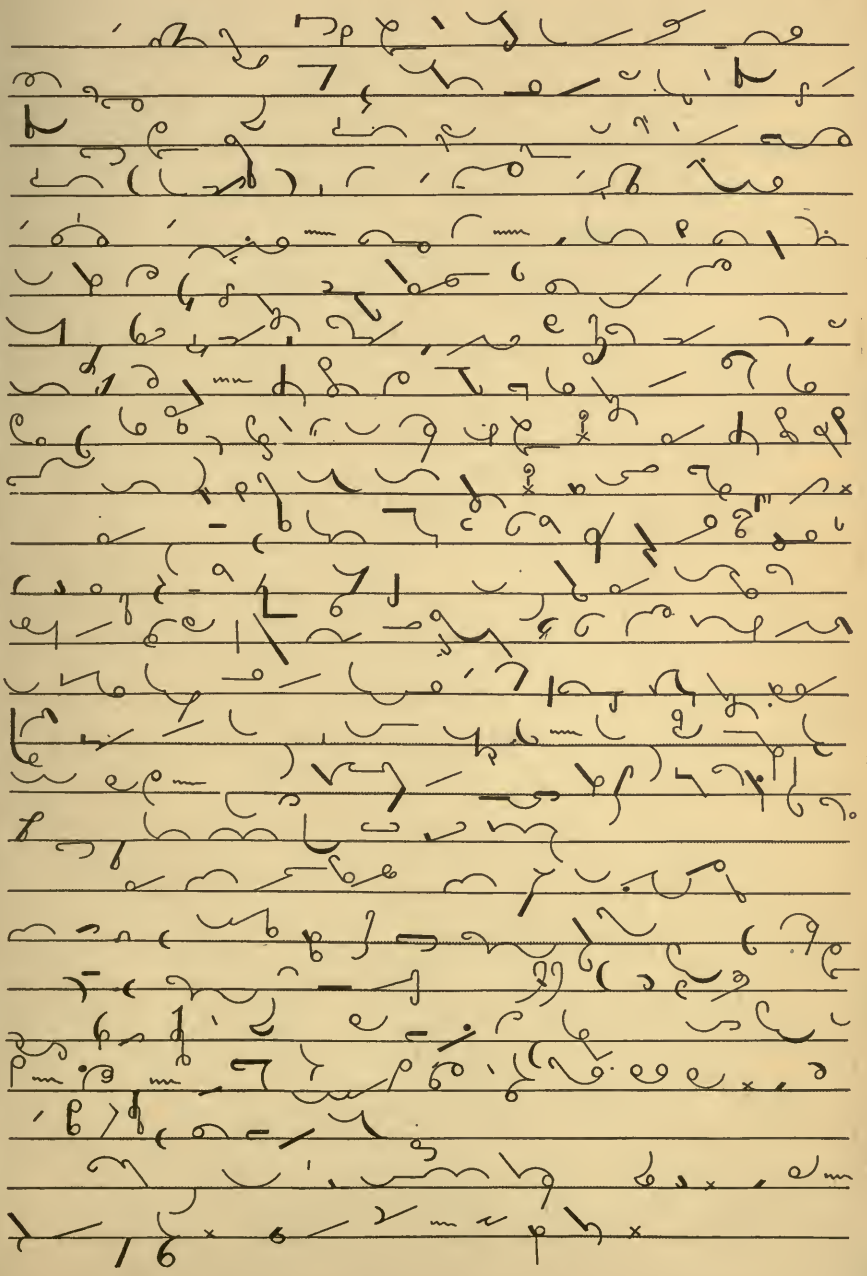


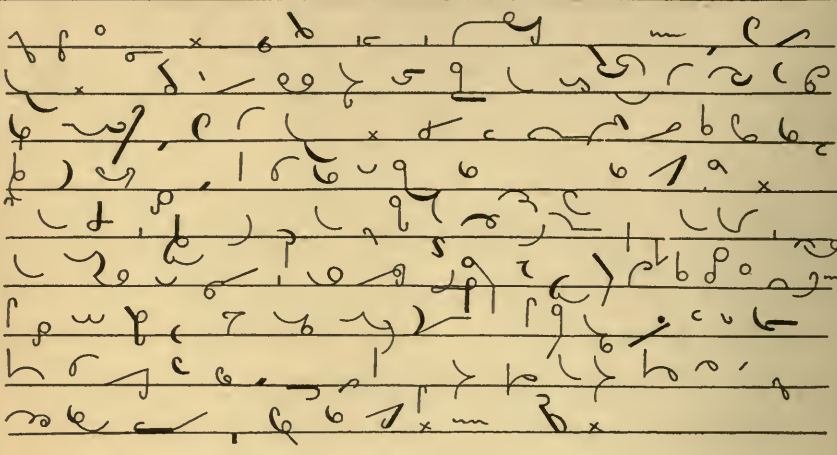


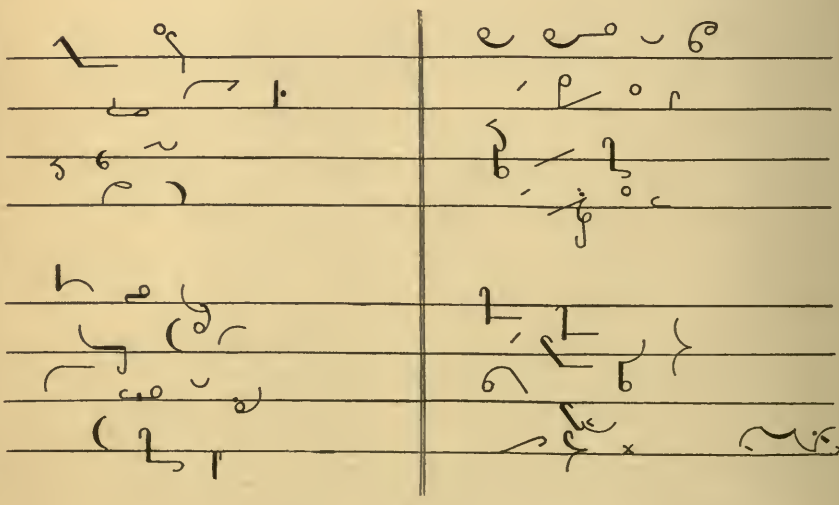
INTELLECTUAL ATTAINMENTS OF WOMEN.



SOUTH CAROLINA AND MASSACHUSETTS







KEY TO THE EXERCISES.

EXERCISE I

Sue, she, boy, ill, it, raw, idea, array, caw, Amy, ago, vie, sigh, pay, show, bough, ale, at, roe, dewy, arrow, go, knee, thaw, Uriah, sow, shy, pa, all, out, chew, Jew, rye, airy, fee, nay, thigh, he, Iowa, Po, Abe, hay, shoe, coy, isle, fay, row, oath, me, in, way, Esau, ash, oil, each, rue, cow, may, foe, Anna, thawey, aha, pie, Asa, Abby, issue, owl, etch, ear, cue, ma, fie, hoe, ashy, obey, illy, day, or, maw, eke, nigh, few, high, they, Bowie, use, showy, alley, dough, ally, ore, ache, mow, off, of, now, ire, arm, how, essay, up, Asia, toe, oily, my, do, joy, new, oak, hue, if, thy, ease, lee, allay, our, die, mow, jaw, Ike, any, vie, oho, thou, imp, easy, be, daw, lay, ally, dewey, alloy, area, echo, am, eve, annoy, thew, Dow, lay, Joe, aim, view, cue, Anna, vow, Ohio, bay, faw, due, Zoe, bah, low, tie, adieu, joy, Emma, gay, anew, Eva, way, sea, embay, Uzziah, bow, loo, toy, Eddy, Ira, age, Amoy, edge, Owen, woo, say, Otto, she, cat, lie, Lewey, Addie, Ivy, ye, saw, wo, lieu, houri, key, ate, Guy, Eng, yaw, saw, ray, ado, Uri, Evoy, owing, Yule, away, sew, Noah, at. I knew my boy Eddy. How now? All well.

EXERCISE II.

Knock, cage, kedge, aorta, being, pipe, shabby, seaway, shallow, lag, lame, alum, ditch, reap, deny, rich, chary, Jesse, China, Jumbo, match, kith, fuel, nabob, goosey, nag, fop, newly, vagary, vamp, hay-mow, fetch, ahem, ambiguity, bony, aridity, sherry, pity, peony, shop, busy, shawl, pump, elbow, adage, tyro, teach, Levi, damp, chum, lineal, Europe, Josh, rocky, germ, rash, Casey, image, gash, Emily, folly, viva, uncouth, navy, willow, Ethel, heath, serum, needy, Jewish, naiad, Joshua, Isaac, page, ship, Peiho, lobby, bush, lath, type, Illinois, term, Josiah, deify, ark, rob, marsh, renew, meek, Jeremiah, cosy, merry, fatty, endue, gap, envy, kneel, galley, wail, gaily, foam, vivify, huzzy, vacuum, honey, tattoo, pomp, diet, impale, copy, zeal, peacock, easily, shadowy, usury, bushy, Alta, tidy, rig, autumn, shadow, cheap, chub, jail, orb, ratio, keep, aroma, cash, mug, Jerry, Eliza, lung, marrow, aunty, Fido, untie, nephew, Laura, funny, narrow, worry, thumb, thump, hush, embryo, Albany, hurry, zero, idiot, hero, booth, sham, bamboo, Bishop, lady, also, leeway, Chicago, Tony, argue, wrong, mower, death, regatta, chubby, ring, Chihuahua, July, Cuba, Hilo, hoho, gaily, gaiety, gory, Israel, hawk, fudge, fang, vail, thatch, Judah, Lucy, zero, lessee, wiley,

Lehigh, Ezra, basso, shady, baby, allude, lash, attach, bang, review, dash, rouge, chatty, myth, champ, inch, mamma, Katy, ninny, coil, inure, vowel, hump, Inyo, giddy, voyage, fetch, gore, thick, alembic, Olympic, Æsop, Callao, boyish, revoke, beauty, asthma, tooth, shako, Ottawa, shiny, delay, lechery, chalk, Elisha, job, Elihu, catch, arid, Corea, game, mouth, infirm, thug, Estee, haul, fig, Utica, ask, liege, elegy, lily, tamp, dial, temporary, judge, jury, couch, gig, Ithica, Ishmael, loyal, lamp, writhe, noisy, gang, weary, tissue, harm, avenue, assume, champoo, Bureau, Jehu, holiday, theory, nicknack, awake, enigma, fire, fury, month, awoke, Leroy, vamp, diary, marry.

EXERCISE III.

Bestow, researches, sob, resources, swab, despise, dismissal, Amos, Tasajara, illusive, zealously, Jason, sea-sickness, missive, facetious, hasty, theism, anxiety, Alsatia, misname, passage, Russell, imbecility, Allison, Tuesday, six, disarm, Wesley, chasing, sauce, axiom, census, facile, imbecile, facility, hassock, sausage, Nasby, Leslie, instep, razor, homicide, possum, Passaic, disguise, miscellaneous, hospice, imposes, Chesapeake, excesses, voices, diseases, gasp, nice, cousin, uneasy, sizes, vessel, secedes, assassin, embezzle, lesser, houses, resumé, unsafe, message, nasty, passive, obscene, disavow, ceremonious, Jessup, dispose, gossip, skies, oxen, chosen, officer, sunset, Shasta, Cicero, arouses, illusory, reason, impiously, incised, unsung, possessive, music, ceremonial, amuse, mask, tassel, besom, Jesuit, gusty, vizor, sex, kissing, research, hips, schism, Lazarus, hustle, basilisk, resign, amaze, incisive, decide, symbolic, disallow, ceremony, sway, desire, Augustus, eraser, gazing, advisory, chisel, Arizona, space, Siskiyou, mislay, hussar, necessary, wisp, possessory, amass, disarray, cask, samp, desist, yeasty, sing, gazing, swing, fastens, wipes, chaser, supposes, rasp, rising, wayside, nestle, miscellaneously, bosom, elucidate, dismiss, swung, task, absence, cossack, rice, rise, vesper, save, facing, serum, accuses, insane, lisp, recipe, horizon, mislaid, nicer, bison, gazette, dozen, raceway, sang, simply, fierce, Josephus, razor, racer, excel, vista, house, illicit, rouse, suffices, receipt, remiss, wiser, rusty, poisonous, design, sung, axle, visage, resource, variously, Alaska, vice, vies, thesis, physic, imposes, residue, Manassas, researches, insanity, reside, rises, jostle, hasp, amuses, simplicity, risky, causeless, miasma, amiss, lace, lays, laces, museum, censorious, thistle, Atchison, passing, busy, bees, buzz, receive, rescue, teasing, Jason, phosphorus, lascivious, vociferous, reminiscences, salacious, dusty, pomposity, Pembina, bamboozle, dampness, solicitous, miserly, Fasset, dazzle, exit, exceed.

EXERCISE IV.

Safest, sufficed, August, aghast, seal, steal, suffused, dabster, jests, jesters, sting, repasts, sneezed, roosters, advised, sob, stab, assists, steamer, boast, boaster, tossed, teased, deduced, sluiced, sou'west, stop, narrowest, sou'wester, nest, nasty, theist, atheist, cast, castor, disgust, masters, induced, chased, Chester, steep, shyster, balmiest, yeast, yeasty, list, last, west, Winchester, calmest, sliced, amuse, amused, waste, reduced, vests, haste, hasty, steepest, teachest, shysters, Yost, rejoiced, sail, stale, most, muster, best, sinister, invests, digests, nicest, resist, storm, readjust, amassed, amazed, nests, heaviest, lowest, lustre, beast, kissed, insist, tastes, Baxter, resist, stormy, accused, diffused, stub, incised, caucussed, divest, stormiest, tasters, custody, adduced, attest, outside, barrister, uneasiest, richest, rest, arrest, scutheast, stove, dusts, dusters, seduced, barristers, stoniest, Rochester, ghosts, zest, roused, musters, mealiest, remised, molest, vast, roster, stung, aroused, wormiest, disturbs, gazed, stiffest, disabused, stamp, tempest, sickest, meanest, minister, dampest, finest, robust, Dempster, rustiest, pessimist, dismissed, rarest, sunniest, bombast, almost, refused, disposed, loudest, gamiest, recast, locust.

EXERCISE V.

Method, notes, rates, shoots, latest, Methodist, soft, safety, needed, needy, vote, veto, right, ride, wrote, ready, irritate, irritated, rotated, stood, instead, old, stopped, used, might, steamboat, imbed, hang, soothed, writing, written, wiped, deeds, assets, oldest, hottest, widest, whitest, meet, motto, put, potato, died, diet, arts, aright, basket, bottom, tasted, wasted, arrested, evaded, appalled, palate, pallid, pilot, pirate, period, field, felt, affiliate, mould, melt, salt, solid, singed, fiddle, parapet, notified, Egypt, wreathed, epitaph, estopped, pottery, shot-bag, heaped, Shadrach, rouged, beautified, battery, exiled, agitate, knelt, agitated, vested, hauled, noted, Barrett, ticket, armistice, vouched, Shattuck, matched, Enright, paged, rigid, motive, Khedive, signet, erect, endways, wide, bigot, hotel, remedied, ragged, impede, renegade, romped, vital, thumped, thumbed, fighting, imbued, writhed, charmed, pottage, estoppel, dashed, vapid, mashed, repeat, amputate, scald, bedstead, inlet, solidly, jotted, title, remitted, hallowed, garret, entitled, amputated, thatched, embalmed, Chatham, budget, fumed, imaged, saint, docket, accent, codify, sea-weed, cataract, Gadsby, hotly, buffet, guitar, Lafayette, shampooed, evading, stamped, pedestal, that, stopped, desist, diseased, Patsy, gnashed, repute, purport, bustled, lisped, gullied, botany, unalloyed, adjusted, puzzled, total, hilt, titled, Parrott, emptied, ferret, modesty, dodged, enjoyed, attacked, native, codfish, musket, woodshed, stacked, headway, Osgood, farmed, fetich, elevate, pumped,

dissipate, disused, Betsy, cashed, emaciate, bedside, dazzled, beatitude, litany, botanic, eldest, latitude, wallet, hated, irritate, impeded, vociferate, insert, latched, Chattanooga, ratify, legitimately, ultimately, thicket, peanuts, fastened, catarrh, cottage, etiquette, alleviate, limpid, Mesepotamia, stabbed, refute, shot-pouch, initiate, epithet, fagot, befits, rasped, disobeyed, bottled, chattel, Gideon, impeached, Scottish, deceived, teapot, poetic, appetite, gouged, casket, cattle, cotton, Judson, potash, elbowed, bestowed, excited, attached, alleged, vegetated, basked, cascades, actual, actually, misguide, insect, Bodega, deducted, wretched, chat, nugget, affidavit, arbitrate, homestead, Godspeed, leagued, vivid, dedicate, untold, lightsome, antipathy, assassinate, armed, theodolite, Aztec, yield, remote, dedicated, chariot, wisdom, remit, dumped, remotely, chiseled, heritage, Nimrod, yet, until, champed, unscathed, misused, impaled, narrowed, antagonist, remotest, harmed, calmed, camped, Antioch, stormed, warmed.

EXERCISE VI.

Sometimes you are right and sometimes wrong. Where is it written? Joseph gives us his evidence. He knows she is with us still. That arouses his ire. How does it seem to you? How was the sloop put about? For it will certainly seem so. It is understood that you may be a member if you so decide. I regard it as highly important. You will write immediately. He does not say it before his face. But you said so before. Give me that which is best. It is nevertheless right. How is it to be avoided? It is in his pocket. Good-bye, boys. You may be ready by that time. There is no doubt about it. What did he write you? What does this look like? You have seen this before. From that time on. The day is ended. The month was May of that year. How should this be written? You know my writing. We have no need of it. It is to no purpose, because it may be refused. It was the same in your case. It is said that she stayed by his bedside in this city. He has said nothing about her. That is not in this State. The witness says the plaintiff and not the defendant wrote the note. He would immediately recollect me. Shall we see you at home? When should you go, if ever? We think this case is lost. He thought you would think so. When he reaches home what does he do? If you have that receipt let us see it. It was said to be so. Could you recollect his name? Nothing was said to me in that regard. Not that I remember. What subject was the speech upon? Why should they be evaded? I now remember about that. Could you easily see it? Of certain things we know almost nothing. Who knows what the noise is about? The tempest rages. It is possibly a good suggestion. Is not he worthy to represent us? Right is on the other side. You could not

act otherwise. Where have you seen it? Did you think you must absolutely do so? You may live to be 60 years old. Certainly, there may be some disadvantages. It was an uncommonly good company. The house is in a remote situation. We thank you for that thousand dollars. It is as much as we expect. It ought to be duly acknowledged. You will take no interest in it. Remember that you are the most interested, and a witness in the case. Say only "Yes, sir;" or "No, sir." Was not he a member? Well, right is right. anyhow. We might make some slight improvements. That is the usual form. Have you any certain knowledge on the subject? We object most decidedly. Impossible as it seems. You had nothing at stake yourself. Was it your home? Go to Chicago as soon as possible. Write it in English. That is the language best understood. Smite him on the right cheek.

EXERCISE VII.

The story was not ended. The vessel is thumping upon the rocks. A storm was rising. Why were you consorting with them? By this time they are well-nigh exhausted. Were they going to Siskiyou or to Shasta? We admit the fact, that in the navy it may be so; but not in the army. There we do things otherwise. Does he go to your meetings? I could not state it now. Never indulge in such luxurious feasts. That is the best way to do it. I know him well. Had you any doubt? His boastings were thought to be bombastic. It has had some effect. Looking at it as I do, I must say I think he had a good excuse. The money is not concealed in a safe spot. Our business interests in Egypt may be at stake. The mistake is made in computing the interest on the total sum. Whether rich or poor, all should be alike before the laws of the State. Injustice might otherwise result. To whom were the goods consigned? The case is about impossible to suppose. You can readily conceive how it would end. This was my last writing on that subject. If he goes on as he is going now, he can soon see snakes in his boots. Let us see how well you can jump. There is no doubt upon the subject of his written deed. Wait until the cows come home. You must not always expect the best. I can see it is necessary that some things must be changed, let it be for good or bad. Let him come in if he knows how to conduct the case.

EXERCISE VIII.

They said he was asleep during the whole ceremony. William made some droll remarks. He possesses, it is said, an ample fortune, which he is ready to invest in the business. The property is already declared to be his. That sort of people should not be particular.

Blubber, annals, only, orchard, Richard, thresher, rasher, oral, carly, Uncle Tom, official, officially, roller, jailer, mirror, gnarl, narrowly, sacred, consider, scoker, spread, sober, strong, scream, considered, construe, Castro, distrust, masterly, extricate, extract, abstruse, execrable, destroyed, savor, cipher, summer, singer, sable, supplies, sickle, saddle, tasteful, additional, settled, charitable, disgrace, masquerade, near, velocity, release, darkly, scarcely, care, stark, appeared, Nelson, skill, guilt, buildings, pure, cured, Savior, obscure, culpable, convulsive, discoursed, cursed, respire, swore, corpse, falsity, near, allure, George, north, sure, court, towards, Lord, swear. In the first place, they asked much more for it. They are still in our way. While unlocking the door I broke the key. It was said before all present. There are fewer oxen and sheep, and more horses, exhibited at our fair this year. The banker seems to be very angry about losing his check. My uncle put his finger on the place. There is no longer any doubt with regard to building the railroad; and it will be to our credit to assist in the undertaking, if we can do so. Where are they now? Is this person among our prisoners? From all we could hear we decided that you were going to act in our interest. At last it was declared that the property should be delivered to the children. He has said that he was perfectly certain such was the proper practice. The deed for the property is now perfected, and it will be recorded. The principal difficulty was to ascertain what the railroad magnates claimed. The principle is at least correctly stated. It was difficult to decide to whom it really did belong. We call on the people of California as a Christian community. Mrs. Leslie's interest is calculated to be about a half a million. That is hardly according to what you at first described. She refers to the subject in familiar terms. I think his manners were a little too familiar. Whilst with regard to that, I can give you all due credit with pleasure; still, I must make my report accordingly. Now please describe that as to No. six, while you are about it, and show us how it is operated. Mr. Botts tells us there is no such thing in the world. All wars are cruel, and most wars are unjust.

EXERCISE IX.

Join, buskin, groan, bench, punish, quinzy, Panama, campaign, then, convenient, even, men, zone, earn, hen, finish, venom, nunnery, maniac, dine, deny, fun, funny, chin, China, convince, silence, shines, mourns, yawns, means, forensic, landscape, Wednesday, ransom, sequence, spinsters, twins, Jones, pranced, runs, towns, grounds, repents, finds, explained, demands, presidents, corresponds, responds, blindest, blandest. To some extent. Be silent. Boston, combustion, fustian, congestion, lesson, patience, passionate, attentions, condensa-

tion, physicians, missionary, masonry, suspension, ammunition, examination, combination, colonization, emendation, plantation. I did not mention that. You should have been a party to it. For one, I object to that. What is the use to any one else more than to us? There we saw their imprint. None of us knew any more than you about it. Her hands and cheeks were embrowned by the sun. Do you not know something of the occurrence? It cannot be possible. You are not correctly informed about that. How unscrupulous that was. Be not deceived. Is it not so? With hands imbrued in innocent blood! Is it not stranger than any fiction? In consideration of that, I paid the demand at once. I understand that it extends westward. The famous colonization scheme is no longer worthy of the attention of the nation. He listens attentively to my instruction. We have mentioned the circumstance of the alleged condonation of the offense. Under what circumstances the crime was committed, who can tell? You have not the means to pay him for the land. Does the gentleman, for a moment, imagine that I shall shirk any responsibility with reference to that organization? I went to attend the meeting. This reduces the issue to one single point. The piece is a sensational production. I do not know whether or not you will accept the proposition. State your opinion. There is no such thing as perfection in this world. Arabi is reduced to subjection; but what is behind? The evidence taken is very circumstantial; but does it give complete satisfaction to your minds? You solemnly swear, that you will well and truly try, and true deliverance make between the people and this defendant. We did not appreciate fully your situation. That gentleman is mistaken; religion was a question that was unconsidered in the convention. In consequence of that, the description is very questionable. Another gentleman made the calculation as to the quantity. Certainly, you should begin to organize at once. Are you acquainted with that organization? I had no reference to your resolution. Is there any doubt with reference to the responsibility of the commission? Notwithstanding his information and his opinion, we have misgivings as to that handwriting. We can obtain little information in reference to the subject. He is a man of great intelligence. They are uniformly independent and act intelligently. Hereby and hereon hangs a tale. A terrible fate is impending over his head. The man still remained seated. There is only a mere remnant now remaining. It is impossible to deny that the war, being fairly begun, cannot be stopped without a decisive battle. Had you any recollection about the subject generally? They are twins; but do not let it be generally known to other people. He raised a few, but not a large quantity of quinces on his farm. The important question is, Who begins the fight; consequently it does not concern us here who ends it.

EXERCISE X.

Proverb, five, skiff, scuffle, fever, twelve, starve, thrive, waif, wave, serf, serve, moved, thrift, gravel, drivel, cavalcade, trifle. He is above it. Leave the house at once. You should curve the stem a little more. It is above all praise. They contend against it bravely. We shall disprove all they have alleged. I think the mischief will easily be done. It is a fearful sacrifice, whatever may be said. Whoever says it ought to have the most excellent reasons for the assertion. He will sell five or six more, if it is possible. We are hopeful of what is in store for us. At any time do not hesitate to put your trust in Divine providence. Never equivocate, nor defame, any one. Bow down to the graven image. The speech was a mere travesty, and had a soporific effect on the audience. Did you notice the craftiness of Davison in relation to the deficit? Good-bye, Jefferson Davis! It reminds me of Japhet in search of his daddy. His arrival, however, was opportune. He heaved a sigh. The cavalier now lies rotting in his coffin. Bravery is good in a gentleman, but discretion is wiser.

EXERCISE XI.

Importer, murder, subterfuge, caterer, daughter, inspector, instructor, actor, contractor, reporter, debtor, scatters, brothers, stuttered, bothered, Goddard's, scattered, relator, hither, oysters, endorse, further, feature, doubter, rather, future, mother-in-law. Are you there? If they are safe in their own country they are safe here. Let us go there and witness Goddard's balloon ascension. In these northern regions wonderful things can be seen. I would go there rather than not. They have read all of Stoddard's poems. If there have been such offers made, I have not heard of them. The matter has been fully contested. You may be there as soon as any one else, and so gather the fruits of your enterprise. Most of the leather was tanned at a spot near by the slaughter-house. They ran off, helter-skelter. The whole matter is harder to understand than it was before their later extraordinary explanation.

EXERCISE XII.

Discernible, feebleness, charitableness, peaceableness, desirableness, plausibility, utility, faculty, notoriety, vicinity, minority, pretty, ability, agility, security, realty, reality, disgraceful, heartless, heartlessness, hardship, groundlessness, worthlessness, uselessness, magnify, uncomfortable, circumnavigated, circumscribed. He pleads not guilty. The human body should be studied physiologically. Did he countersign that order. Whichsoever way you may turn. The benefit accrues to ourselves. We act for ourselves, and they for themselves. This is a

vicious brute. It is impossible to magnify the liberties and advantages secured to us and to posterity by magna charta. Mention his name reverently. It is not essential that it should be a financial success. The theologist studies the heavens for what he deems more important than meteorology or other physical phenomena. Oh, thou sinful man! Autobiographical sketches are mostly displays of personal vanity. It must be successful, because the arrangements are not deficient in any essential particular. The expense is quite slight. The expedition was unsuccessful, for no other reason than the impassable condition of the road. In temper the man is irascible, and will not do to tamper with. They have started a sheep-herding company, but no doubt will very soon be obliged to discontinue business. The abdominal viscera were found to be in an advanced stage of decomposition. The name is evidently counterfeited.

EXERCISE XIII.

I do not doubt his identity at all. We received an answer on the 23d or 24th. This is found a second time in the 9th volume and on page 64. The sun is upwards of 90,000,000 of miles from the earth. 700 men can do that work in 120 days. It was dangerous, but the passengers did not know of the danger. The captain was bent on revenge; a messenger delivered his challenge. The train sped on hour after hour, faster and faster, through village after village, and from city to city. This was constantly kept up day after day and night after night. These things occurred in the city and county of San Francisco. All these goods were shipped by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Every survey refers to the Monte Diablo base and meridian. That entire sum should be transferred to the Interest and Sinking Fund. Our rancho embraces no less than 42,000 acres of land. I built the only house ever erected upon it. They are sinking deeper and deeper in debt. The spirit-stirring song, "Everybody's Bound to Go the Union Right or Wrong," resounded through the streets day after day. The news spread from town to town. Army after army has been sacrificed.

We give our readers, verbatim, the closing portion of this remarkable speech:

In conclusion, my friends, we must admit that in that battle they fought us bravely. Hour after hour the deadly conflict raged between the contending hosts; but in the end the defenders of the old flag were the victors. (Cheers.) And that victory was what, in reality—there can be no question about it—saved the nation. (Cheers and applause.)

But, fellow-citizens, I am afraid I am exhausting your patience. (Cries of "Go on; go on.") I have been going on till I am quite hoarse, and I think it is about time, at this late hour, to go off. (Laughter.)

Just one word, however, upon the subject of reconstruction. (Hear, hear.) I say, now that the war is over, and the halcyon days of peace returned, we ought to consent to bury the hatchet, and let bygones be bygones. (A voice, "Oh; that's played out." Groans.) Is it not better for us, and for this entire nation, that we should live together in unity? Do we want the people of the South always to feel that we regard them as a conquered race; that we expect them to obey our every behest, our every whim, without one murmur, without the least sign of dissatisfaction? I say, execute your Booths, your Surratts, your Wirzs, and every other man, or woman either, who may be found guilty of murderous acts or inhuman cruelties. Hang them as high as Hamaan, if you will. (Great applause.) But as to those who carried on the war in accordance with the usages of civilized nations, and in defense of what they mistakenly, but sincerely, believed to be the true principles of freedom, now that they have laid down their arms; now that they have acknowledged themselves vanquished, let us be generous. (Here the confusion, arising from mingled hisses and cheers, became so great that the ending of the sentence could not be distinctly heard.) To err, is human; to forgive, divine. I know that this nation still mourns. I know that the scars of the war have not, as yet, been healed. But I also know that Time—the great assuager—will heal the wounds, and will allay the bitterness of feeling that now seems to exist.

(Here a very tall man in the crowd, wearing a slouch hat, shouted, "I say, how is it about the Monroe doctrine?")

The Speaker—The Monroe doctrine, my friend, is—well, it is the Monroe doctrine. (Great laughter.) Perhaps it may be rather premature for me to say anything at this time about that subject; but I think I may be permitted to quote, in relation to it, the words of one of our greatest poets:

> "Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again—
> The eternal years of God are her's;
> But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
> And dies amid her worshippers."

(Great cheering.)

The Monroe doctrine, my friend, will live when you and I, and our children and our children's children, shall have been forgotten. (Renewed cheering.)

But I have spoken too long already, and now, thanking you for your kind attention, I bid you good-night. (Applause and three hearty cheers, amidst which were heard several dissentient hisses.)

There were calls for many other speakers, but none responding, the meeting adjourned.

KEY TO REPORTING EXAMPLES.

CALIFORNIA.

Suppose we were called upon to name on all the globe, to-day, the community of four hundred thousand persons most favorably placed, so far as domain and prosperity and prospects are concerned. Let a man turn the globe with compasses in his hand and hold them suspended, and deliberate as long as he may, I defy him to fix the point at any other place than Sacramento—right here at Agricultural Hall—so that the sweep shall include the four hundred thousand souls within the jurisdiction of this Society. What other portion of the earth, held by one organization of less than half a million, will compare in privileges, resources and hopes with the portion of this young, beloved Benjamin of American States, whose Autumn sack is now stuffed with grain, while the mouth of it contains a cup of gold? (Applause.) A line on the Atlantic Coast, representing the length of our State, would run from Boston below Chesapeake Bay, below Cape Hatteras, below the batteries of Gilmore on Cummings Point, to the harbor of Port Royal. And nearly the whole of the area, with this vast water-front, is one symmetrical domain, by reason of the mountains that uprear their five hundred miles of jagged whiteness in its background; the rivers that flow from the northward and the southward, fed from those snowy springs, to unite in the centre of the State; and the bay that receives their volume, rivaling in its conformation the Bay of Naples. Where else has the Almighty delivered to half a million of people such a line of eternal snow, looking down upon such opulent plains? Where else such a fellowship of temperate and tropic climates? Where else such rainless summers which turn drouths into harvests? Where else gold in the rocks, and, bending o'er the mills that crush them, peaches that mock the apples of gold in the garden of Hesperides? (Applause.) Where else such sweeps of wheat; such armies of noble cattle on a thousand hills; such bloom of vineyards—and, beneath all, such variety of mineral wealth, which only centuries to come can only tap and drain? Where else has the Almighty connected such social blessings with material good—freedom, intelligence, schools, multiplying churches, and loyalty—deliberate-principled, unconditional, invincible loyalty to the government, and the policy—the freest, the noblest, the worthiest beneath the sun? (Applause.) I do not say this, gentle-

men, in boasting. It is only the honest generalization of the map of California, and of the facts which your exhibition presents to our eyes this week. In privilege of position, and in regard to resources and the future, the State of California, in the American Republic, is the most favored spot which this globe turns to the sun. (Applause.)—*Thomas Starr King, in his Address before the State Agricultural Society, in 1863.*

'Tis sweet to hear the watchdog's honest bark,
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home;
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we come;
'Tis sweet to be awakened by the lark,
Or lulled by falling water. Sweet the hum
Of bees, the voice of girls, the songs of birds,
The lisp of children, and their earliest words—*Byron.*

WOMAN.

["Mark Twain's" speech in reply to the toast to "Woman," at the Correspondent's Club dinner, Washington, December, 1867.]

Mr. PRESIDENT—I do not know why I should have received the greatest distinction of the evening, for so the office of replying to the toast of "Woman" has been regarded in every age. (Applause.) I do not know why such an honor should have been conferred upon me, unless it be that I am a trifle less homely than the other members of the club. But be this as it may, Mr. President, I am proud of the position; and you could not have chosen any one who would have accepted it more gladly, or labored with a heartier goodwill to do the subject justice than I, because, sir, I love the sex—I love all women, sir, irrespective of age or color. (Laughter.) Human intelligence cannot estimate what we owe to woman, sir. She sews on our buttons; she mends our clothes. (Great laughter.) She ropes us in at the church fairs; she confides in us; she tells us whatever she can find out about the little private affairs of the neighbors. (Renewed laughter.) She gives us advice, and plenty of it. She gives us a piece of her mind sometimes, and sometimes all of it. [Laughter.] Wheresoever you place woman, sir, in whatever position or estate, she is an ornament to that place which she occupies and a treasure to the world. [Here the speaker pauses, looking around upon his auditors inquiringly.] The applause ought to come in at this point. [Great laughter and applause.] Look at the noble names of history. Look at Cleopatra; look at Desdemona; look at Florence Nightingale; look at Joan of Arc; look at Lucretia Borgia. [Voices, "No, no!" The speaker pauses as if in some doubt.] Well, suppose we let Lucretia slide. [Laughter.] Look

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at Joyce Heth; look at Mother Eve. [Cries of "Oh! oh!" and laughter.] You need not look at her unless you want to. [Pauses reflectively.] But Eve was an ornament, sir, particularly before the fashions changed. [Renewed laughter.] I repeat, sir, look at the illustrious names of history. Look at the Widow Macree; look at Lucy Stone; look at Elizabeth Cady Stanton; look at Frances—Frances—George Francis Train. [Great laughter.] And, sir—I say it with bowed head and deepest veneration—look at the mother of Washington. She raised a boy that couldn't lie—couldn't lie! [Applause.] It might have been otherwise with him if he had belonged to a newspaper correspondents' club. [Groans, hisses, cries of "Put him out," and laughter. The speaker placidly looks on until the seeming excitement subsides.] I repeat, sir, that in whatsoever position you place woman, she is an ornament to society and a treasure to the world. As a sweetheart she has few equals, and no superiors. [Great laughter.] As a cousin she is convenient. As a wealthy grandmother, with an incurable distemper, she is unspeakably precious. What would the peoples of the earth be without woman? They would be scarce, sir—fearfully scarce. [Renewed laughter.] Then let us cherish her; let us protect her; let us give her our support, our encouragement, our sympathy, ourselves, if we get a chance. [Laughter.] But, jesting aside, Mr. President, woman is lovable, gracious, kind of heart, beautiful, worthy of all respect, af all esteem, of all deference. Not any here will refuse to drink her health right cordially in this goblet of wine, for each and every one of us has personally known, loved, and honored the best of them all—his own mother. [Great applause.]

THE LADY AND THE ORPHANS.

AN OLD ENGLISH BALLAD.

[Contributed from memory, by A. J. M.]

My chaise the village inn did gain,
  Just as the sun's last setting ray
Tipt with refulgent gold the vane
  Of the old church across the way.

Across the way I silent sped,
  The time till supper to beguile
In moralizing o'er the dead
  That mouldered round that ancient pile.

There many a flatt'ring stone I viewed,
  O'er those who once had wealth possessed;
And many a humble green grave showed
  Where want, and toil, and pain did rest.

A faded beech its shadow brown
Threw o'er a grave where sorrow slept,
On which, though scarce with grass o'ergrown,
Two ragged children sat and wept.

A piece of bread between them lay,
Which neither seemed inclined to take,
And yet to want seemed such a prey
It made my swelling heart to ache.

"My little children, let me know
Why you in such distress appear,
And why you wasteful from you throw
That bread which many a heart would cheer.'

The little boy, in accents sweet,
Replied, while tears each other chase:
"Lady, we've not enough to eat,
And if we had we would not waste.

But sister Mary's naughty grown
And will not eat whate'er I say,
Though sure I am this bread's her own,
For she has tasted none to-day."

"Indeed," the wan, starved Mary said,
"Till Henry eats I'll eat no more,
For yesterday I had some bread,
And he had none since day before."

My heart did swell, my bosom heave,
I felt as though deprived of speech;
I silent sat upon the grave,
And pressed a clay-cold hand of each.

With looks that told a tale of woe,
With looks that showed a grateful heart,
The shiv'ring boy did near me draw,
And thus their tale of woe impart

"Before our father went away,
Enticed by bad men o'er the sea,
Sister and I did naught but play;
We lived beside yon old ash tree.

But then poor mother did so cry,
And looked so changed I cannot tell,
She told us that she soon must die,
And bade us love each other well.

She said that when the wars were o'er
  Perhaps our father we might see,
And, if we never saw him more,
  That God our father then would be.

She kissed us both, and then she died,
  And we no more a mother have;
Here many a day we've sat and cried
  Together on poor mother's grave

But, when our father came not here,
  We thought if we could find the sea
We should be sure to meet him there,
  And once again might happy be.

We, hand in hand, went many a mile
  And asked our way of all we met,
And some did sigh, and some did smile,
  And we of some did victuals get.

But when we reached the sea, and found
  'Twas one wide water round us spread,
We said that father sure was drowned,
  And cried, and wished we both were dead.

Then we came back to mother's grave,
  And only long with her to be,
For Goody, when this bread she gave,
  Said father died beyond the sea,

Now, since no parents have we here,
  We'll go and search for God around;
Oh! lady, can you tell us where
  This God, our Father, may be found?

He lives in heaven, mother said,
  And Goody says that mother's there,
Then if she thinks we need his aid,
  I think perhaps she'll send him here."

I clasped the prattlers to my breast,
  And said, come both and live with me,
I'll feed you, clothe you, give you rest,
  And will your second mother be.

And God will be your father still,
  'Twas He in mercy sent me here,
To teach you to obey His will,
  Your steps to guide, your hearts to cheer.

MONTEREY.

BY CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN.

We were not many—we who stood
Before the iron sleet that day;
But many a gallant spirit would
Give half his years if he but could
Have stood with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot is hailed
In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
But not a single soldier quailed
While round them wounded comrades wailed
Their dying moans at Monterey,

And on, still on our columns kept
With lessening ranks its conquering way;
Where fell the dead, the living stept,
Still charging on the guns that swept
The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself recoiled aghast,
When charging where he strongest lay,
We swooped his flanking batteries past,
And braving full their murderous blast,
Stormed home the towers of Monterey.

Our banner o'er those turrets waves,
And there our evening bugles play
Where orange boughs above their graves
Keep green the memory of our braves
Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many, we who pressed
Beside the brave who fell that day;
Yet who of us has not confessed
He'd sooner share their warrior rest
Than not have been at Monterey?

WEBSTER'S HOME.

MARSHFIELD AS DESCRIBED BY ITS OWNER FORTY YEARS AGO.

The following letter from Mr. Webster describes the place as it was in the time of his first residence there:

MARSHFIELD, May 29, 1842.

DEAR MRS. CURTIS:—You are one of those unfortunate persons who have not seen Marshfield. It would be cruel to speak of its beauties if your fate, in this respect, were irreversible; but as you may, and I trust do, cherish the hope of one day beholding it, I must prepare you for something like an ecstasy. And yet a single sight would hardly produce that effect. Superficial observers see nothing at Marshfield but rocks and sands and desolation, as one uninitiated runs his eye over the pictures of an old master and wonders what folks can see that is pleasant in such a grim and melancholy looking thing. Marshfield is to be studied. Do not come, therefore, without weeks before you. Some may tell you that its excellence is like transcendentalism, so refined and invisible as to hang on the very verge of nonsense or nonenity. But these are malignant persons, and not to be believed. And now from generalities to facts. And an old-fashioned two-story house, with a piazza all round it, stands on a gentle rising, facing due south and distant fifty rods from the road, which runs in front. Beyond the road is a ridge of hilly land, not very high, covered with oak wood, running in the same direction as the road, and leaving a little depression or break directly opposite the house, through which the southern breezes fan us of an afternoon. I feel them now coming, not over beds of violets, but over Plymouth Bay, fresh if not fragrant. A carriage-way leads from the house, not bold and impudent, right up straight to the front door, like the march of a column of soldiers, but winding over the lower parts of the ground, sheltering itself among trees and hedges, and getting possession at last, more by grace than force, as other achievements are best made. Two other houses are in sight—one a farm-house cottage built at the end of the avenue, so covered up in an orchard as to be hardly visible; the other a little further off in the same direction—that is, to the left of the road, very neat and pretty, with a beautiful field of grass by its side.

Opposite the east window of the great front room stands a noble spreading elm, the admiration of all beholders. Beyond that is the garden, sloping to the east and running down till the tide washes its lower walk. Back of the house are such vulgar things as barns, and on the other side, that is to the north and northwest, is a fresh-water pond of

some extent, with green grass growing down to its margin and a good walk all around it, on one side the walk passing through a thick belt of trees planted by the same hand that now indites this eloquent description. This pond is separated on the east by a causeway from the marsh and its salt water, and over this causeway is the common passage to the northern parts of the farm. I say nothing of orchards and copses, and clumps interspersed over the lawn, because such things may be seen in vulgar places.

But now comes the climax. From the doors, from the windows, and still better, from twenty little elevations all of which are close by, you see the ocean, a mile off, reposing in calm or tossed in storm, as the case may be. Here you now have Marshfield, and let us recapitulate. 1, The ocean; as to that, when it is mentioned enough is said. 2, A dry and pure air, not a bog, nor a ditch, nor an infernal gutter in five miles; not a particle of exhalation, but from the ocean and a running New England stream. 3, A walk of a mile always fit for ladies' feet when not too wet through the orchard and the belt. 4, Five miles of excellent hard beach-driving on the seashore, commencing a mile and a half from the house. 5, A region of pine forest three miles back, dark and piney in appearance and in smell as you ever witnessed in the romotest interior.

Yours, truly,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

LAW REPORTING.

The verbatim reporting of the testimony and proceedings at the trials of causes in courts of justice has, of late years, since shorthand writing has become more generally known and appreciated than formerly, grown into a branch of the reporter's business of great and steadily increasing importance. A few suggestions relative to that particular subject may therefore be of value.

A law reporter ought to possess some knowledge of law and of the forms of legal procedure, and it would seem almost indispensable that he should be acquainted, to some extent at least, with the rules of evidence. Law cases should be reported upon paper having a marginal line at the left side of the page, either what is known as legal cap or other paper prepared for the purpose, and the paper may perhaps most conveniently be held in a long writing-clip with the spring at the upper end, the sheets being then readily turned back out of the way as fast as they are filled. Only one side of the paper should be written upon. The reporter

should be provided with a seat at a table or desk, so placed, if possible, that he shall face the witness-stand and be as near to it as may be, and at the same time so situated that he can hear whatever may be said by the presiding judge or by the counsel.

At the top of the first page of the notes should be written the name of the court, where it is held, its term, the name of the judge or judges presiding, the title of the action, its number and character, the names of the counsel appearing for each party; and next should follow the date of the commencement of the trial, and any order of the Court or agreement of counsel relative to the employment of the reporter.

In jury cases, the examination of jurors previous to being sworn should be reported, because exceptions may be taken to the rulings of the Court as to their competency, although it is seldom necessary, except in criminal cases, to transcribe this portion of the report.

The opening statement of the case, by plaintiff's counsel, must also be taken down, because a motion may be made for a non-suit or for dismissal upon the opening. But the defendant's opening or other arguments of counsel on either side, whether upon questions incidentally arising or in summing up at the close of the trial, need not be reported unless specially requested, and then they do not belong to the official record.

Sometimes in cases of great importance which are expected to be carried to an appellate court, counsel find it an advantage to have their arguments specially reported, because all the law and facts involved are then freshly impressed upon their minds, and unless they are preserved by means of shorthand, they may find when they are called upon, perhaps weeks or months afterwards, to prepare their briefs, that many points, and possibly some of vital importance, have gone from memory past recall.

All oral testimony must of course be taken down with literal exactness by question and answer, and in the transcript the language of the witness must be left unchanged, no matter how defective it may be in a grammatical point of view. Even his mispronunciation of words should be represented as nearly as it can be done.

An offer to prove certain facts should be taken down in the exact words of counsel; but when a motion is made to strike out testimony or an objection is interposed, only the grounds of the motion or objection should be stated, omitting as much as possible the mere argument of counsel. Considerable dexterity is often exercised in eliminating the precise grounds of an objection from the argumentative language accompanying the counsel's statement of it; but unless that is done the transcript is liable to become excessively and unnecessarily voluminous.

The rulings of the Court upon all incidental questions, together with the reasons given for such rulings, if any, and also the charge of the

Court to the jury in a jury case, must be reported in the language of the Court, and if counsel on either side except, that fact must also be noted.

In reporting testimony the beginning of a question is indicated by commencing it at the left of the marginal line, and the beginning of an answer by commencing it considerably to the right of the line, or by leaving twice as much space as for a period between the end of the question and the beginning of the answer. The beginning of a question may also be indicated by two long parallel lines in the direction of *Ch*, thus //, and the beginning of an answer by one such line, thus /.

The following selections will suffice to illustrate what has been said on this subject.

TESTIMONY OF NATHAN C. PARISH.

[From the case of Moore *vs.* Beideman.]

NATHAN C. PARISH—

Called for the defendant,

Sworn—Examined.

By Mr. Felton.

Q. Where do you reside?

A. In San Francisco.

Q. How long have you been living in San Francisco?

A. Fourteen years or about that.

Q. Did you know Lorin Davis and his wife?

A. I did, sir.

Q. You came to the country with them?

A. I did or part way.

Q. Do you recollect seeing Mr. Davis out in a little valley west of Larkin street?

A. I do, sir.

Q. When did you first see him there?

A. I think it was the last of March, 1853; I won't be certain; it was the last of March or the first of April.

Q. The first time?

A. The first time I saw him out there. I saw him in the city previous to that, but that was the first time I went on his place.

Q. What sort of a house did he live in at that time?

A. A cabin or shanty made of shakes or split redwood. I did not examine it very closely.

Q. What sort of roof?

A. It had a shed roof, and my impression was it was an asphaltum roof; I will not be certain—either felt or covered with something. It was not a regular board roof nor a shingle roof. It was covered with something of that kind.

Q. Which side of the house was the door in?

A. I think it was on the north side. I could not locate the points of the compass when I went there, but my impression is that it was the north side.

Q. About how large was the cabin?

A. Twelve by fourteen feet, I presume; somewhere along there.

Q. A very small cabin?

A. Yes, a very small cabin. I don't recollect exactly the size.

Q. Do you recollect a man by the name of Alvin H. Davis?

A. I do.

Q. Did you ever go out there with him?

A. No, sir; not that I know of. No, sir; I am sure that I never did.

Q. Lorin Davis was living out there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who else with him?

A. I do not know as any one; there was not, the first time I went out there. I believe Chandler was stopping there through that summer of 1853—somewhere about that time.

Q. Did Lorin Davis have his wife living with him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recollect about any other improvements there—any animals that were kept there?

A. Well, he had some chickens there, some rabbits, and I think some hogs.

Q. When did you go out there again?

A. Well, I do not know as I can fix the time; I was out there three or four times, being acquainted. My wife went out to visit once or twice through that summer and the next winter.

Q. Do you know what year?

A. In 1853 and 1854.

Q. Did you see him in any other house than that cabin you speak of?

A. Yes; he built a house there close by the cabin, and moved into that. I was out once after he moved into that, I believe.

Q. What sort of a house was that?

A. A frame house I think, sided up with siding; I won't be certain.

Q. How did that face?

A. I do not recollect, but I am of the impression that it faced—or the door was in the east end—if you call that the facing of the house; I think it was so.

Q. At the time you saw this other new house was there any other house in the valley?

A. I believe there was one a little west of that, the other way—a small house—I think so. I am pretty sure there was.

Q. What had become of this little cabin?

A. I do not know.

Q. Was that there?

A. Not when this other house was there.

The Court—Q. The Court understands that you speak of another house besides the one occupied by Davis. You refer to the time when the second house was built?

A. Yes, sir; after he removed into that house.

Q. You think there was a house to the westward of that?

A. I believe there was no house when I first went, except the one Mr. Davis was in.

Mr. Felton—Q. There was no other house except the little shanty?

A. I think so.

Q. Who lived in the other house you speak of to the west?

A. I do not know.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Sharp.

Q. How many brothers have you here?

A. Three, sir.

Q. All living here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are their names?

A. There are three of us now; one is dead. There is Ransom, Caleb and myself. Daniel is dead. He was lost on a steamer.

Q. Daniel used to keep the Niantic, did he not?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You know Alvin Davis?

A. I do, sir.

Q. Are you intimately acquainted with him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not really mean to say that you might not have gone out to this place with him?

A. I do, sir; I do not think I ever did.

Q. That is you do not remember going out there?

A. I do not, sir.

Q. Were you in the habit of frequently meeting and associating with him?

A. I was; I rented some land—lived right by the side of him two or three years.

Q. You were on friendly terms during the years 1850 and 1851 and 1852?

A. No, sir; 1853, 1854 and 1855.

Q. Were you here in 1852 ?

A. No, sir; I was not here in the city, but I came into the State in the fall of 1852.

Q. Were you on friendly terms with Mr. Davis?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you pretend to tell us the different places where you have been with Mr. Davis?

A. I have no remembrance of going anywhere with him, except once to Lone Mountain Cemetery. I went once with a team to carry out a load of dead Chinamen with him—to Lone Mountain; not Yerba Buena Cemetery.

Q. When you refer to your not remembering your going with Mr. Davis to Yerba Buena Cemetery, do you mean that this place of Lorin Davis' was there?

A. It was to the northwest, I think, or nearly north —may be west, somewhat—of Yerba Buena Cemetery.

Q. Were you more than once out riding with Mr. Davis?

A. I did not ride with him then; I went with my own team and he went with Mr. Gray's team. We went to Lone Mountain, off this way to the Presidio.

Q. Have you not often met him driving a team that way?

A. No, sir.

Q. On Sundays were not you in the habit of associating together?

A. Well, I saw him every day; perhaps three or four times a day. He lived right in the same yard.

Q. Why do you think you have never gone over to Davis' place with him?

A. If I had I should have been apt to remember it. I do not know of any business that would have called him there. He was not acquainted with Lorin Davis. I do not know that I ever spoke with him about Lorin Davis at all, and he had no business with him.

Q. You knew Lorin Davis in 1853?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you were intimate with Alvin Davis why did you not speak of Lorin Davis to him?

A. I do not know why, but it is so.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Felton.

Q. You took the Presidio road, at the time you went out with Alvin Davis to Lone Mountain?

A. Yes, sir—the Presidio road.

Q. You could not have gone anywhere near Lorin Davis'?

A. No, sir; no nigher than the city, I believe.

EXPERTS.

[From the argument of Milton Andros, in the case of the United States *vs.* Sundry Cases of Red Wines, in the United States District Court, San Francisco, April, 1867.]

It has been said by counsel for the defense that it is quite impossible for an expert to know but little, if anything, of the value predicated upon the taste of wines. But the defense have weakened their own argument in this particular by resorting to evidence of the same character and for the same purpose. Had they not believed in its value, they would hardly have availed themselves of it for the purpose of establishing the truth of the invoices. But the claimants do believe in it, and hence it is that you have had the benefit of the experience, observations and opinions of so many witnesses, the value of whose testimony depends entirely upon their sense of taste, or rather upon their recollection of it, for some of them deny that genuine Lafitte or La Rose has moistened their lips since, years ago, almost in the days of their youth, they tasted it in the caves of Bordeaux.

The testimony of experts is resorted to almost daily in courts of justice. They are summoned from every art and science, trade and calling; and this fact alone is significant of the value attached to their opinions. "It is," says an eminent jurist, "within the established principle relating to matters of science, art and skill to take as facts the opinions of those who may be presumed to have such art and skill arising from the peculiar means afforded such persons by their situation, employment and habits of observation." Indeed it is a legal maxim that every person should be believed in his own art or mystery. "*Cuilebet in arte sua credendum est.*" Upon first impression it may indeed be a matter of surprise that one can have the sense of taste so cultivated and such a recollection of the bouquet or aroma of wines as to be able by this means to fix with any considerable degree of accuracy their value; but is there any one of the senses or faculties that may not be so strengthened and improved by culture and practice as sometimes almost to border upon the marvelous?

Examples of such culture are not wanting in the ordinary and practical business of life. Enter a telegraph office where many instruments are at the same time in operation, giving and receiving intelligence through the medium of an agent as unseen and intangible as the "viewless air," and the untrained ear will hear nothing but a confused clicking as unintelligible and meaningless as the pattering raindrops of a summer shower. Yet to the trained and experienced ear of the operator of one of those instruments such sounds and the intervals between them are letters, and he combines them into words and sentences, and from the sense of hearing alone reads the message of joy or

sorrow, of hope or fear that has perhaps traversed a continent or crossed from one continent to another through the unlighted depths of the sea.

The blind, by the sense of touch, not only read with facility books printed in the relieved letters of their alphabet, but by the same exquisite sense can, as it is said, distinguish colors even. On the ocean, the practiced eye of the mariner will discover a distant sail where the less experienced landsman cannot distinguish it from the white plume of a seabird or a flake of foam cresting a billow. What to the eye of the latter is only a bank of fog or a cloud like that seen by the prophet, not bigger than a man's hand, is to the eye of the former a headland, looming up clear and distinct, and sharply defined upon the distant horizon. The color of the water, too, tells him of its depth, and floating seaweeds mark the direction and strength of its currents. Some of the employes of the mint and the dealers in bullion will tell with great accuracy the fineness of a gold bar by color alone, and by the color and form of the auriferous dust can tell whether it was obtained from the mines of California or Idaho, or Nevada or British Columbia, or from the gulches of the Rocky Mountains in the Territory of Montana.

Even while I am speaking, gentlemen, you have before you a practical illustration of the wonderful skill that may be attained by long practice in an art. In your presence sits the shorthand writer, who catches every word I utter, and transfers it to paper with amazing dexterity in characters that would have puzzled the Champollion. To you and to me all his mysterious characters look nearly alike, but to his trained eye each curve, each angle, every dot, every line, has a certain known significance, by means of which he can reproduce a faithful and exact record of all the fleeting words that have been or may be uttered during the somewhat tedious progress of this cause.

Then why may not the sense of taste be trained to equal nicety and exactness as the other senses and faculties? If one has been using it for the purpose of discovering a fact—for the purpose of fixing a fact in the course of his business—why may not his palate become trained and skillful as well as his ear, or his eye, or his hands? I say, gentlemen, it is not very remarkable if this be so, and more particularly when all the witnesses tell you that such is the way and manner in which wines are valued in France.

An instructive writer, speaking of the Burgundies grown in different districts that produce that wine, says: "I could not remark any difference while eating the grapes, but was assured that those accustomed to taste the wine can immediately decide from which vineyard it was made. The vines are old, and of the best kind; Romanee. Richebourg, La Tache and Grand Rue appear to have an equally favorable aspect; but with all apparent resemblances there may be a

stratum of soil which causes the differences perceptible to experienced local tasters. The palate, like the eye, the ear, the touch, acquires by practice various degrees of sensitiveness that would be incredible were it not a well-ascertained fact. For instance, those who devote attention to it can tell whether a salmon was caught in Irish or in Scotch waters; and others can distinguish those taken from different rivers. Any one who has eaten a grouse from the southern parts of Scotland can perceive how different the taste and flavor are from one from the highlands, fed entirely upon the heather berry. It is related of the Roman epicures in the time of Lucullus, that they could decide whether an oyster was from the Lucrine Lake or from Natolia."

PEOPLE, ETC.,
vs.
MARY GERSBACH,

[Extract from Judge Dwinelle's Instructions to the Jury.]

It is always a presumption of law that one human being will not murder his fellow creature; and there is a still stronger presumption that a husband will not murder his wife, and that a wife will not murder her husband; that the marriage relation is of so affectionate and sacred a character when properly observed, by reason of association, cohabitation, love and affection, that there can clearly be implied a strong partiality on the part of the respective spouses, the most ardent desire to render each other happy, and that neither will by infidelity dishonor the marriage bed; that the wife will be true and faithful to her husband, and preserve his and her honor inviolate. This stronger legal presumption or implication can be overcome and dissipated in criminal cases by showing the person charged with the murder of his spouse has been guilty of infidelity to the marital vows by the commission of adultery. The commission of adultery under such circumstances indicates a state of mind from which no desire to be faithful is presumable on the part of the person who commits it, and that no restraint of the passions existed by reason of the marital relations. Therefore it is proper and permitted by law to show, when a wife is indicted for the murder of her husband, that the stronger presumption attributed by law to exist by reason of the marital relations has been dissipated and no longer does exist, having been destroyed by her infidelity and adultery. And such testimony is admissible against a widow who is indicted for the murder of her husband as tending to show a motive for the killing, and the meretricious cohabitation to establish the state of mind and feeling toward her husband immediately before and at the time the fatal injury was given.

We sometimes hear intimations, which cannot readily be traced to responsible sources, that enemies or friends of persons on trial approach individual jurors and endeavor to influence their action in the jury-room against or in favor of such prisoners, with a view of procuring a conviction, or an acquittal, or a disagreement; and to attain their object use pecuniary persuasions, personal appeals founded upon pretended friendship, or promised compensation contingent upon the result. Gentlemen, if there have been wretches in human form so mean and corrupt, no matter what position they claim or are reputed to occupy, as to approach you, directly or indirectly, in this case, be not influenced by them; discard their attempts with deserved contempt and disgust. A person who would thus approach a juror must of necessity be influenced by venal, sordid and corrupt motives, and not entitled in the remotest degree to your confidence or respect; he would sacrifice your honor and bring you to disgrace if he could thereby realize a dishonest gain, and without remorse would boast of his success in procuring a juror to forswear himself, and be the first to brand his juror victim a perjurer. If jurors are to be swerved from duty by such approaches, importunities or influences, a jury trial would be a farce, and a verdict of a jury in a criminal case a mockery of justice.

REPORTING AS A MENTAL EXERCISE

If we trace the operations of the mind which are carried on during the act of taking down the words of a speaker as they are uttered by him, we shall not be surprised that a considerable amount of practice is needed before the art of *verbatim* reporting can be acquired; the cause of our astonishment will rather be that still greater labor and skill are not necessary to the carrying on of a process so rapid and yet so complicated.

Let us suppose a speaker, commencing his address. He utters two or three words, perhaps, in a deliberate manner; they fall on the reporter's ear, and are thence communicated to the brain as the organ of the mind; the writer must then recall to his memory the sign for each word he has heard. The proper sign having suggested itself to his mind, a communication is made from the brain to the fingers, which obedient to the will, and trained perhaps to the nicest accuracy of form, rapidly trace the mystic lines on the paper. Some portion of time is of course required for each of these operations to be performed after the words have been spoken; yet see, the writer appears to stop precisely at the same time with the speaker. The orator still continues in his deliberate style, and the reporter is able to write each word he hears

before the next is uttered. Now, however, the speaker warms with his subject, and changes his measured pace to one more rapid; the writer increases his speed accordingly, and notwithstanding the many operations at work in his mind, scarcely is the last word of a sentence uttered before he lifts his pen from the paper, as if for an instant's pause, not a syllable having escaped his ear or pen. This, surely, is a laborious task; much more so that which follows. The speaker has finished his exordium, is in the midst of his topics of discourse, and has begun his flights of oratory. Listen to his next sentence. He begins in a low, measured tone; after a few words makes a sudden pause; then as if startled with the brilliancy of his ideas, and fearful lest they should escape before he can give them utterance, he dashes along at an impetuous rate, which he never slackens till he is out of breath with exertion. In this rapid delivery he has gained ground to the extent of five or six or more words on the writer, whom probably he has taken by surprise. The latter, nevertheless, has had to listen to the words, which were, so to speak, in advance of him, recall the proper sign for each, send it from the brain to the fingers and trace it on his note book; while at the same time he has had to attend to the words which follow so as to be able to dispose of them in the same way when their turn arrives; and in this manner are his mental and bodily powers occupied for an hour, or it may be several hours together.

It would naturally be supposed that with all this to attend to, it would be impossible for the writer to think at all of the sense conveyed by the words which he is at such pains to record; but to perform his work efficiently he must bring his mind to bear on this also, and not only endeavor to understand the general drift of what he is reporting, but to catch the meaning of every expression; for where this is neglected literal accuracy cannot be attained. The probability is that we do not distinctly hear—hear, that is, so as to be able separately to identify them—half the sounds that compose the words to which we listen; and it is only, therefore, by our close attention to the context that we are enabled to supply imperceptibly—for few people are conscious of this mental act—the sounds that the ear has failed to convey definitely to us. Hence the necessity for listening to the sense as well as to the sound of the words, as they flow from a speaker's lips. A minister once told us that in a report of a sermon delivered by him the phrase, "the siege of Abimelech," was written and actually printed "the siege of Limerick." This could not have arisen from a mistake in the written characters, for the forms of Abimelech and Limerick would in any system of shorthand be palpably distinct; the ear must, in such a case, have been in error, and the sense should have been sufficient to correct it. Every experienced reporter must occasionally have discovered

errors of this description while transcribing his notes; his inattention to the sense while following the speaker not having lead him to correct the false impression which has been made on the ear.

As a mental exercise, then, reporting may be regarded as of the greatest utility. It is true that after a long course of practice the art becomes *apparently* a mechanical one as far as the taking down is concerned; yet at first all the powers of the mind must be brought to bear on its attainment, and they can hardly fail to be materially strengthened by the training they must undergo. A word, however, as to reporting being a mechanical operation, as some have termed it. No effort put forth by us can be purely mechanical, since the mind is necessary to it. Walking and reading (reading aloud without attending to the sense) seem mechanical acts, but the mind is indispensable to them. After long practice, indeed, a comparatively external region of the mind is concerned in them, for we are enabled to think and plan operations of more interior faculties, while these outward acts are being attended to; but at first both walking and reading require in order to their attainment a strong exercise, in one case, of all the powers of the body, and in the other, of all the powers of the mind; both having been of necessity improved and strengthened by the training. It is the same with reporting, but in this case the exercise is more severe; and if even the act of writing should by practice become little more than a mechanical performance, the constant employment of the mind in catching the meaning of different speakers, and the bringing before the writer all the varied styles of diction in use among them, together with the exercise in composition afforded by the transcribing of what has been written, cannot fail to commend the art to all who are interested in education and in the development of the powers of the human mind. Even where the student of shorthand has been unable to acquire sufficient manual dexterity to follow a speaker *verbatim*, the practice of reporting will still be beneficial, since increased attention to the sense will be required, in order that when abridging a report nothing material may be omitted. A habit is thus cultivated of separating mere verbiage from the solid material, winnowing the chaff from the wheat; and though this is not the particular benefit on account of which the cultivation of shorthand is recommended in this article, it is one whose importance ought not to be overlooked in regarding reporting as a mental exercise.—*T. A. Reed.*

IMMORTALITY.

If we wholly perish with the body, what an imposture is this whole system of laws, manners and usages on which human society is

founded? If we wholly perish with the body these maxims of charity, patience, justice, honor, gratitude and friendship which sages have taught and good men have practiced, what are they but empty words possessing no real and binding efficacy? Why should we heed them, if in this life only we have hope? Speak not of duty. What can we owe to the dead, to the living, to ourselves, if all are or will be nothing? Who shall dictate our duty, if not our own pleasures, if not our own passions? Speak not of morality. It is a mere chimera, a bugbear of human invention, if retribution terminate with the grave.

If we must wholly perish, what to us are the sweet ties of kindred? what the tender names of parent, child, sister, brother, husband, wife, or friend! The characters of a drama are not more illusive. We have no ancestors, no descendants; since succession cannot be predicated of nothingness. Would we honor the illustrious dead? How absurd to honor that which has no existence. Would we take thought for posterity? How frivolous to concern ourselves for those whose end, like our own, must soon be annihilation! Have we made a promise? How can it bind nothing to nothing! Perjury is but a jest. The last injunctions of the dying—what sanctity have they more than the last sound of a chord that is snapped, of an instrument that is broken.

To sum up all: if we must wholly perish, then is obedience to the laws but an insensate servitude; rulers and magistrates are but the phantoms which popular imbecility have raised up; justice is an unwarrantable infringement upon the liberty of men—an imposition, an usurpation. The law of marriage is a vain scruple; modesty, a prejudice; honor and probity such stuff as dreams are made of; and incests, murders, parricides, the most heartless cruelties, and the blackest crimes are but the legitimate sports of man's irresponsible nature; while the harsh epithets attached to them are merely such as the policy of legislators has invented and imposed on the credulity of the people.

Here is the issue to which the vaunted philosophy of unbelievers must inevitably lead. Here is that social felicity, that sway of reason, that emancipation from error, of which they eternally prate, as the fruit of their doctrines. Accept their maxims, and the whole world falls back into a frightful chaos; and all the relations of life are confounded, and all ideas of vice and virtue are reversed, and the most inviolable laws of society vanish; and all moral discipline perishes; and the government of states and nations has no longer any cement to uphold it, and all the harmony of the body politic becomes discord, and the human race is no more than an assemblage of reckless barbarians, shameless, remorseless, brutal, denaturalized, with no other law than force, no other check than passion, no other bond than irreligion, no

other God than self! Such would be the world which impiety would make. Such would be this world were a belief in God and immortality to die out of the human heart.—*Masillon.*

INTELLECTUAL ATTAINMENTS OF WOMEN.

I have often wondered that learning is not thought a proper ingredient in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. Since they have the same improvable minds as the male part of the species, why should they not be cultivated by the same method? Why should reason be left to itself in one of the sexes and be disciplined with so much care in the other?

There are some reasons why learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male. As in the first place, because they have more spare time upon their hands and lead a more sedentary life. Their employments are of a domestic nature, and not like those of the other sex, which are often inconsistent with study and contemplation. The excellent lady, the lady Lizzard, in the space of one summer, furnished a gallery with chairs and couches of her own and her daughter's working; and at the same time heard all Dr. Tillotson's sermons twice over. It is always the custom for one of the young ladies to read while the others are at work; so that the learning of the family is not at all prejudicial to its manufactures. I was mightily pleased the other day to find them all busy in preserving several fruits of the season, with the sparkler in the midst of them, reading over the Plurality of Worlds. It was very entertaining to me to see them dividing their speculation between jellies and stars, and making a sudden transition from the sun to an apricot, or from the Copernican System to the figure of a cheese cake.

A second reason why women should apply themselves to useful knowledge rather than men, is because they have that natural gift of speech in greater perfection. Since they have so excellent a talent, such a *copia verborum*, or plenty of words, it is pity they should not put it to some use. If the female tongue will be in motion, why should it not be set to go right? Could they discourse about the spots in the sun, it might divert them from publishing the faults of their neighbors. Could they talk of the different aspects and conjunctions of the planets they need not be at the pains of comment upon oglings and clandestine marriages. In short, were they furnished with matters of fact out of arts and sciences, it would now and then be a great ease to their invention.

There is another reason why those, especially who are women of quality, should apply themselves to letters, namely, because their husbands are generally strangers to them. It is a great pity there should be no knowledge in a family. For my own part, I am concerned, when I go into a great house, where perhaps there is not a single person that can spell, unless it be by chance the butler, or one of the footmen. What a figure is the young heir likely to make, who is a dunce both by father and mother's side!

If we look into the histories of famous women, we find many eminent philosophers of this sex. Nay, we find that several females have distinguished themselves in those sects of philosophy which seem almost repugnant to their natures. There have been famous female Pythagoreans, notwithstanding most of that philosophy consisted in keeping a secret, and that the disciple was to hold her tongue five years together. I need not mention Portia, who was a stoic in petticoats; nor Hipparchia, the famous she cynic, who arrived at such a perfection in her studies that she conversed with her husband, or man-planter, in broad daylight and in the open streets.

Learning and knowledge are perfections in us, not as we are men, but as we are reasonable creatures, in which order of beings the female world is upon the same level with the male. We ought to consider in this particular, not what is the sex, but what is the species to which they belong. At least I believe every one will allow me that a female philosopher is not so absurd a character, and so opposite to the sex, as a female gamester; and that it is more irrational for a woman to pass away half a dozen hours at cards or dice than in getting up stores of useful learning. This, therefore, is another reason why I should recommend the studies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ those hours that lie upon their hands.—*Addison.*

SOUTH CAROLINA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

The eulogium pronounced on the character of the State of South Carolina by the honorable gentleman, for her Revolutionary and other merits, meets my hearty concurrence. I shall not acknowledge that the honorable member goes before me in regard for whatever of distinguished talent or distinguished character South Carolina has produced. I claim part of the honor; I partake in the pride of her great names. I claim them for countrymen—one and all. The Laurenses, the Rutledges, the Pinckneys, the Sumpters, the Marions—Americans all—whose fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their

talents and patriotism were capable of being circumscribed within the same narrow limits. In their day and generation they served and honored the country, and the whole country; and their renown is of the treasures of the whole country. Him whose honored name the gentleman himself bears—does he suppose me less capable of gratitude for his patriotism, or sympathy for his sufferings, than if his eyes had first opened upon the light in Massachusetts instead of South Carolina? Sir, does he suppose it is in his power to exhibit a Carolina name so bright as to produce envy in my bosom? No, sir; increased gratification and delight rather.

Sir, I thank God that, if I am gifted with little of the spirit which is said to be able to raise mortals to the skies, I have yet none, as I trust, of that other spirit which would drag angels down. When I shall be found, sir, in my place here in the Senate, or elsewhere, to sneer at public merit because it happened to spring up beyond the little limits of my own State or neighborhood; when I refuse for any such cause, or for any cause, the homage due to American talent, to elevated patriotism, to sincere devotion to liberty and the country; or if I see an uncommon endowment of heaven—if I see extraordinary capacity for virtue in any son of the South—and if, moved by local prejudice, or gangrened by State jealousy, I get up here to abate the tithe of a hair from his just character and just fame, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth! Sir, let me recur to pleasing recollections; let me indulge in refreshing remembrance of the past; let me remind you that in early times no States cherished greater harmony, both of principle and feeling, than Massachusetts and South Carolina. Would to God that harmony might again return! Shoulder to shoulder they went through the Revolution; hand in hand they stood round the administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support. Unkind feeling, if it exist—alienation and distrust—are the growth, unnatural to such soils, of false principles since sown. They are weeds, the seeds of which that same great arm never scattered.

Mr. President, I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts. She needs none. There she is—behold her and judge for yourselves. There is her history—the world knows it by heart. The past, at least, is secure. There is Boston, and Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill—and there they will remain forever. The bones of her sons, fallen in the great struggle for independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia, and there they will lie forever. And, sir, where American liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives, in the strength of its manhood and full of its original spirit. If discord and disunion shall wound it, if party strife and blind ambition shall hawk

at and tear it, if folly and madness, if uneasiness under salutary and necessary restraint shall succeed to separate from that Union by which alone its existence is made sure—it will stand in the end by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked; it will stretch forth its arm, with whatever vigor it may still retain, over the friends who gather round it; and it will fall at last, if fall it must, amidst the proudest monuments of its own glory and on the very spot of its origin.—*Webster.*

The book is completed,
And closed like the day,
And the hand that has written it
Lays it away.

Dim grows its fancies;
Forgotten they lie;
Like coals in the ashes,
They darken and die.

Song sinks into silence,
The story is told,
The windows are darkened,
The hearth-stone is cold.

Darker and darker
The black shadows fall;
Sleep and oblivion
Reign over all.

— *Longfellow.*

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